

PERMANENT FILE

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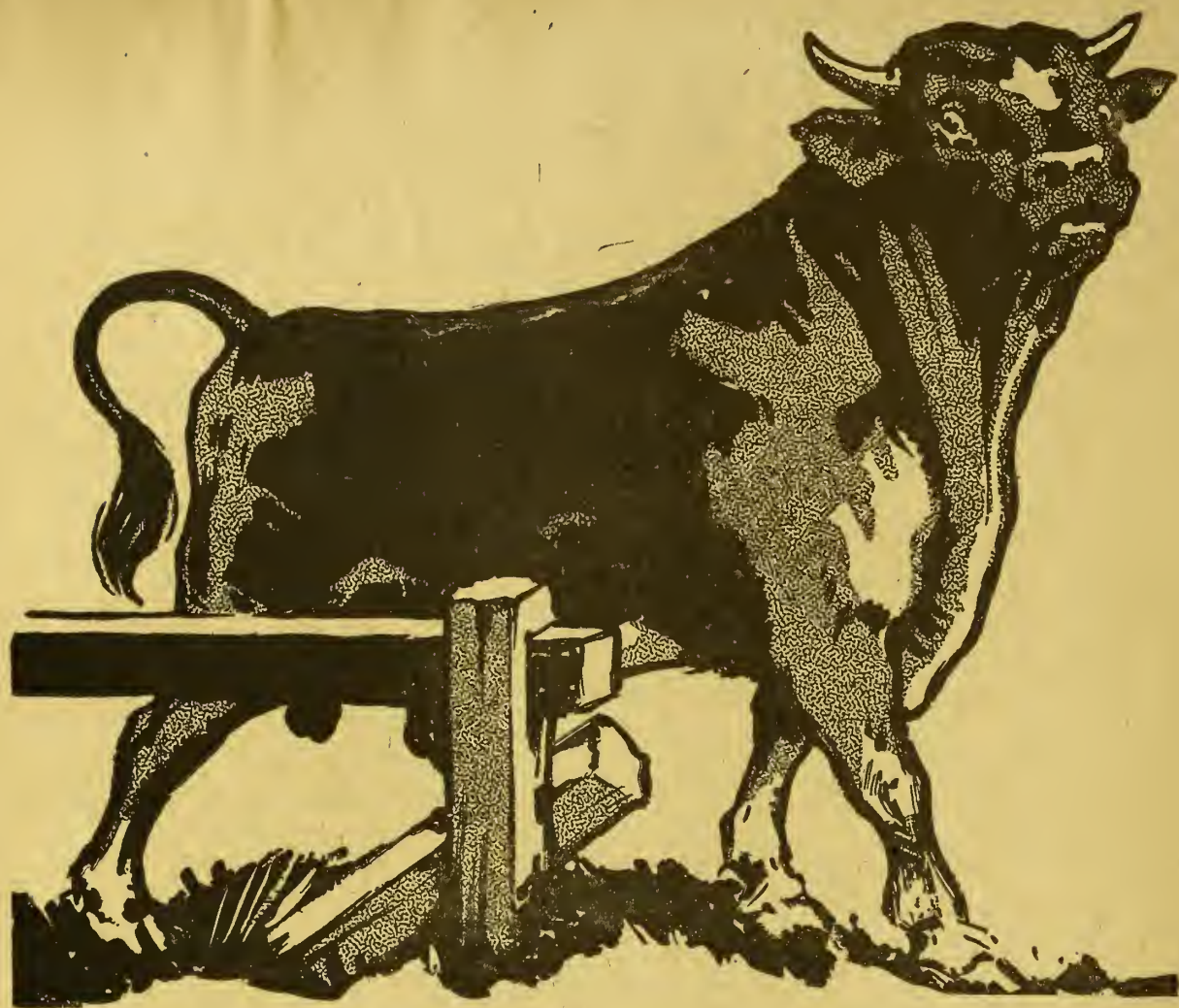
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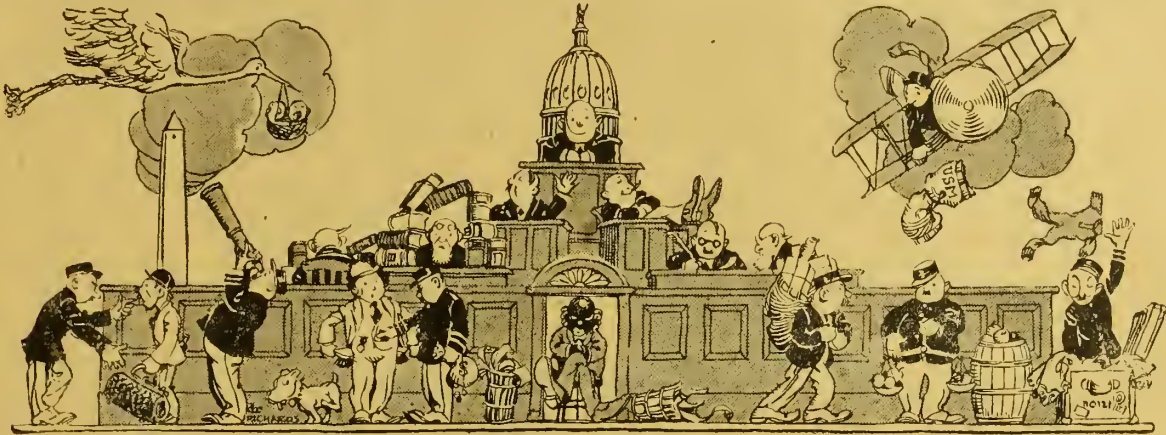
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Seeing Washington from Main Street

The Long Arm of the Federal Government Reaches Far Beyond the Confines of the Capital and Points a Finger Straight at Mr. Plain Citizen

IF you pay a dollar for a ride in one of those sight-seeing buses in Washington, don't think that you have seen Washington.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Washington is not confined to the District of Columbia, but is spread throughout the country.

The city of Washington is a wonderful and an attractive place. It houses a multitude of officials and employees. But Washington, District of Columbia, is not the Washington most of us American citizens know and see. The Washington of brick and marble and asphalt is something concrete and tangible. The Washington which most of us see, and all of us feel, is partly concrete, partly abstract and ideal.

In every city, town, and village, throughout the United States, there is Washington. The postmaster, the mail carrier, the officers in charge of the enforcement of the Volstead Act, the collector of internal revenue, meet us at every turn.

Everywhere we find a Federal official or an employee appointed by some authority in Washington. He is acting under his directions and enforcing laws made in Washington. This is but another way of saying that in the United States the administration is centralized. It need not have been. Administration in the States is not centralized, and the city police and local boards of health and officers appointed or elected by cities, towns and counties enforce and administer the State laws. This is by no means the case with our national laws. Why is it?

From the Declaration of Independence until the adoption of the Constitution—from 1776 to 1789—there was no national administration. Congress had

By **EVERETT KIMBALL**

Author of "The National Government"

no power to levy taxes, but could simply make requisitions on the States. Congress, therefore, could collect no taxes, could enforce no law against an individual citizen of a State.

During the years, things went badly. Our present Constitution was devised to remedy these very defects. It did. It established a National Government with power to make laws and to execute laws throughout the whole United States. Even then, it might have entrusted the execution of national laws to State officials, but the bitter experience of the Revolution made it seem necessary to have national officials to execute national laws. Hence, whenever Congress passes a law, it provides for a national official to see that the law is enforced.

THINK of what a vast army these national officials make! Before the World War, our standing Army amounted to about 100,000. There are now about 600,000 officials, in what is called the Civil Service, busy in the enforcement of the national laws. These are not stationed at Army posts, but are distributed throughout the whole United States. During the war, the number of these officials increased with portentous speed.

Certain very grave consequences come from this centralization of administration. On the one side, it is good. It makes sure that the national laws will be everywhere uniformly enforced as the national authorities desire. It does not leave to officials in the different States the interpretation of the national

law or the discretionary power to interpret it.

It means, moreover, that the National Government is sure that its will is enforced. Before the adoption of the Constitution, States with impunity set at defiance the national laws. Now a national official can call upon the entire military and naval strength of the United States to assist him in enforcing the law.

When the number of national officials was small, there was little objection to this system. Today, however, there is the danger that these national officials may be utilized by their superiors for political purposes. Perhaps that may be so. It was sometimes asserted that Mr. McAdoo, who was formerly director of the railroad administration, would find little difficulty in securing the presidential nomination because of the activities of the men who had worked under his direction. The men worked, but not politically. At any rate, they did not all seem to be Democrats. With the reforms in the Civil Service, there is considerably less danger that officials of the national government will be utilized for purely partisan purposes.

A more valid criticism of this method of centralization is the one of expense. We all groan at the cost of government, which in 1919, for example, amounted to about twenty-five billion dollars. Much of this vast sum, it is true, was for extraordinary expenses connected with the war. Still millions were spent for the salaries of the army of civil officers who were enforcing federal laws.

The thrifty Germans, and still more thrifty Swiss, leave to the various States the administration of the national

laws, and thereby save a pretty penny. We think it safer to have two sets of officials. Perhaps it is. But we have to pay the bill.

In Washington, D. C., there are ten great departments and a number of detached miscellaneous bureaus. These constitute the mainspring of the watch which ticks throughout the country.

ALL of the departments are organized more or less on a similar plan. At the head there is a secretary, who is appointed by the President. In normal times, these secretaries constitute the President's cabinet. They form the Administration. They are assisted by one or more assistant secretaries, also appointed by the President. These officials are purely political ones and change with each administration, although the Second Assistant Secretary of State, A. A. Adee, has held office continuously for thirty-five years—he was appointed in August, 1886.

Below the assistant secretaries there are chiefs of departments and divisions called by various names, but all alike responsible to the political head of the department. These officials, being protected by the Civil Service laws, are practically permanent officials. They form the backbone of the Administration. They "carry on."

The secretary may determine the policy, but the chief of the division or bureau or some minor official is the one who actually makes the regulation or the ruling which the secretary signs. The name may be that of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, but the letter was probably written at the dictation and on the authority of some subordinate official.

These ten departments—the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Justice; the Postoffice Department; the Departments of the Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and of Labor—perform many and varied functions. In general, the name indicates the work of the department, but not always so. Under the Treasury Department we find not only the Federal Farm Loan Board, which supervises the land banks and makes the way of the farmer more easy, but the Bureau of Public Health, the Coast Guard and the Supervising Architect.

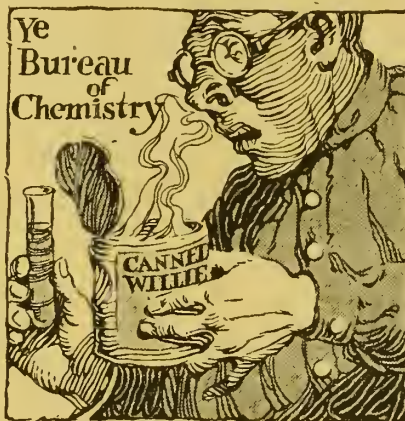
Likewise the War Department is busy, not simply with military affairs, but with the construction of river and harbor improvements, and of public works, and with the management of our insular possessions. The Navy Department confines itself to naval affairs, but also has charge of the United States Marine Corps.

The two most interesting departments, however, are the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture. The Department of the Interior includes the Patent Office, on which is based the success of so much of our manufacture, and the Land Office, which has distributed our once vast public domain and through whose administration countless settlers have peopled what was once the prairies and wilderness. The question of conservation of our natural resources and the reclamation service, which irrigates the arid lands, are under the Department of the Interior. It also has supervision of the Indians and administers the Pension Office.

The department, however, which has

the most varied activities is the Department of Agriculture. Under the stimulus of Congressional acts, this Department, which originated in 1836 with the distribution of seeds, now includes bureaus to collect and publish agricultural statistics; the Weather Bureau, which so often leads us astray; the Bureau of Animal Industry, which has charge of the supervision of dangerous communicable diseases of live stock; the Bureau of Plant Industry, which investigates plant life with a view to preventing dangerous diseases. Another bureau is the Bureau of Chemistry, which examines our food and drugs, insists upon correct labeling, and punishes violations.

The Department of Commerce publishes information concerning home and foreign markets, has charge of the



preparation of the census, inspects steamboats, and has custody of the standards used in commerce and in scientific and educational work. The Department of Labor has charge of questions of immigration, naturalization and child welfare.

This is Washington, which centers in the District of Columbia. Back in 1886, Lord Bryce wrote in his "American Commonwealth" that an American might "through a long life never be reminded of the Federal Government, except when he votes at presidential and congressional elections, buys a package of tobacco bearing the government stamp, lodges a complaint against the postoffice, and opens his trunk for a customs house officer on the pier in New York when he returns from a tour in Europe." That was only partially true, even then. In those days perhaps you *would* be seeing Washington if you drove around the city.

THOSE happy days have gone. Today Washington touches us on every side. The Collector of Internal Revenue is curious about our income, and we disclose our most private affairs to his prying eyes. The Bureau of Chemistry guarantees the food we eat, and the medicine we take when the food we eat makes us sick. It watches over our welfare in countless ways. Obeying the biblical injunction, we may take no thought of what we eat or drink. Like true Americans, we seldom do. But, like true Americans, we invariably let George do it. George's last name is Washington.

Washington not only guards our food, but also our investments, and prosecutes the man who sells us worthless stock. It does this, I suppose, in order

that we may have investments which Washington may tax. Washington fixes the rate we pay upon the railroads, and when we climb into the upper berth, we are grateful to Washington that it forced the railroads to charge a lower price for that precarious couch than for the wide and more comfortable lower.

Washington protects our inventions, copyrights our books, supervises, through the Federal Trade Commission, our business, and prosecutes us if we engage in unfair practices. Washington measures our barrels of apples, and Washington may determine the strength of our home brew.

BEFORE the days of the Eighteenth Amendment, a most vexed question stirred Washington throughout the country. "What is whiskey?" And finally President Taft, after listening to all the conflicting evidence, made his decision, whereupon a most popular brand of beverage was forced to advertise as "It's Wilson, that's all."

These are some of the things which Washington does in time of peace. In time of war, we found Washington even more persuasive. It is true that Washington could not add a cubit to our stature, but it prevented women from adding an inch to the heights of their boots. It gave us heatless Sundays, wheatless days, lightless nights. If Lord Bryce should visit America today, he would be inclined to reverse his dictum and say no man could live an hour without being reminded more or less forcibly of the Federal Government.

There is a great advantage in having the Washington we thus see and feel distributed throughout the country. It touches and irritates us all. Almost any government department of almost any government tends to become bureaucratic and autocratic.

Bureaucratic tyranny is harder to bear than the tyranny of a king. A king is a person, to whose tyranny death will put an end in course of time. A bureau is impersonal, immortal, everlasting. The individuals may change, but the system slowly, and it sometimes seems never, alters.

By having the Government scattered throughout the country the different officials are subject to pressure in all States in every community. It is true that the political chiefs are safe in Washington, D. C., but even as a little dropping may wear away a stone, so the constant criticism of the local officials ultimately is transmitted to the secretary, and may have a genuine influence on his decision.

Washington, as we see it and experience it, is beneficent and kind, inquisitive and irritating, but after all, Washington is right among us and subject to the same influence and the same desires and the same annoyances to which we are subject. Any bureaucracy, even ours, is a dangerous thing. But ours, subject to the constant observation and criticism of the entire country, is less dangerous than any bureaucracy in the world.

(This is the second of four articles by Professor Kimball outlining the actual operations of the National Government and explaining how it touches the average citizen. The third will appear in an early issue.)

The Perplexing Home Shortage

Return to Normal Conditions Finds America Five Years Behind in Her Building Program With No Definite Prospect of Relief

THE inevitable has come: Economic readjustment and deflation are bringing America back to peace-time normalcy. Food and clothing prices are crumpling and coming down like paper kites ripped and torn in a gale, a spectacle extremely heartening to the public. But (as nearly everybody knows to his sorrow) high rents and high realty values continue to hang on.

Forgetting dollar costs, it may be said that the most costly real estate in all creation is to be found in France and Belgium—the historic battlefields of the World War, bought and deeded to civilization at the frightful cost of millions of young lives.

Figuring entirely in dollars, however, America undoubtedly (and to the public's regret) takes first rank in swollen realty values. Here, as an aftermath of four years of unprecedented world chaos, real estate prices and rents are riding the crest of a veritable tidal wave that nothing seems able to stop, and a long-suffering public is left wallowing in a backwash of economic distress and discomfort. While other things are gradually getting back to reason and order, the supply of and demand for living quarters present almost as baffling a puzzle to solve as ever.

Where is relief? When will it come?

Legislators, bankers, builders and the entire rank and file of householders and tenants are anxiously seeking the right answers to these questions. The housing situation is at least one subject that is all-interesting to everybody, and likewise generally bewildering. Nobody seems able to convince anybody else just where we may look for relief, or when or how we may expect it to arrive. Well-informed opinion seems to agree, however, that 1921 will not see the end of the problem, though a start in the right direction is predicted this year.

During the past eight or ten months the country has witnessed all manner of moves to bring landlords and their ideas down to earth, and to encourage new building operations to lessen the acute housing shortage. Many communities have adopted municipal measures prohibiting unfair boosts in rents;

By **HARRY THOMPSON MITCHELL**

irate tenants have banded together in protective unions, and have waged strikes and boycotts; legislative committees have investigated; orators have orated; courts have imprisoned and fined owners and builders convicted of flagrant profiteering; the public has blustered and begged.

It is virtually impossible to arrive

it is usually left to the discretion of a court of appeal to determine whether projected rent increases are legitimate. New York's original rent law, for instance, enacted in May, 1920, permitted landlords to raise rents 25 percent without going to court; but this 25 percent clause was entirely deleted by an amendment passed in December, 1920. In other words, New York found it impractical to lay down any hard-and-

fast rule. Other States and cities have likewise found this to be true.

Wherever rent laws obtain, it is usually up to the landlord to state his case in court before deciding how much of an increase he will demand of his tenants. He shows comparative costs of upkeep, taxes, repairs and depreciation. His tenants in turn present their claims. Cold facts decide every case.

After all operating expenses have been deducted, the courts in many cases have taken the stand that a landlord's return on his investment should reasonably net him from ten to fifteen percent. There are cases on record, however, where courts have allowed certain landlords to establish their rentals on a basis netting more than ten or fifteen percent on the investment—cases, usually, in which landlords have proved that they suffered a loss for several years.

Conditions vary, of course, everywhere; but everywhere, to some degree, the housing situation is acute. In virtually every city throughout the country it is extremely difficult to obtain houses and apartments at rentals the average person would call reasonable. And this, too, despite the fact that prices are easing up generally on various other essential commodities.

Indeed, prices on building materials have come down considerably. Lumber, for example, is selling at figures upward of 40 percent lower now than the prices prevailing in August and September of 1920, when prices of nearly all building materials were at their peak. But due to lack of any price stabilization, builders continue to delay operations, and living accommodations continue to be scarce.

Why, it was almost easier to find com-



IF WE COULD ONLY PUT THE MAGNET ON THE FARM

at any definite set of figures covering rental increases in the United States since 1914, but men who have studied the national housing situation say that rent rises in general have run all the way from 40 to 100 percent during the whole period since that year.

In most of the communities where legal measures have been adopted to curtail unjust attempts on the part of landlords to profiteer against tenants,

fortable living quarters in the shell-pocked muck of the Argonne than it is now in God's country! In these parlous and parlorless times, a suitable address in which to eat, sleep and receive mail is harder to locate in the big cities than good old genuine seven-year-old Kentucky bourbon. The phrase "house and lot" no longer means a house with ground around it, but a house with a lot of rent to pay.

TO seek the seat of all this housing shortage and consequent high rentals is to look in a dozen different directions. There are reasons galore. Primarily, conditions can be traced to the war. America virtually abandoned all home-building during hostilities, concentrating her activities on the construction of army cantonments, ships, motor trucks, airplanes and other win-the-war enterprises.

Population was increasing, of course, all the time; and while the effect of the home-building slump was piling up, losses in existing accommodations were being suffered through the annual toll of fires and deterioration. Hence, during 1917 and 1918 particularly, America fell woefully behind in her customary and very necessary building schedule.

Building has not progressed as it should since the war for both natural and unnatural reasons. Reconstruction in Europe has caused a heavy drain on American building materials, for example; and the scarcity thereby occasioned has helped to drive up and maintain the high cost of building materials at home. Add to this the high cost of labor, and a fear among builders of a collapse in real estate and rental values, and you have the principal explanation why realty operators have not rushed headlong into a campaign of home-building.

Says S. W. Straus, a prominent banker interested in many building enterprises:

"It is to be hoped that a large building movement will start this spring and summer, but no one can tell what developments may arise meanwhile. Lack of price stabilization has been one of the chief causes of the slowing up of construction work since the Armistice. Vast amounts of building projects have been held back because of the feeling that building costs would recede later. However, experience has shown that those who waited have gained nothing, while those who went ahead with their plans have no cause for regret.

"The process of liquidation such as we have witnessed lately with regard

to general merchandise cannot include the building commodity," this banker declares. "Merchants can move their stocks of merchandise from their shelves by cutting prices, and there always is more or less fluctuation in these lines. Housing space, however, is generally leased on a basis of one year or more. During periods of retrenchment, such as we have witnessed in this country during the last six months, housing, therefore, is affected less than any other commodity."

It will be seen by this that Mr. Straus—and many other bankers throughout the country agree with him—believes that there will be no drop in real estate and rental prices in the very near future. It just looks as if we'll have to pack our troubles in our old kit bags and sing about every cloud having a silver lining.

As to unnatural contributing influences behind the present housing situation, the most outstanding has been revealed by the recent exposé of iniquitous combines among contracting and supply organizations in the building trades.

Building costs have more than doubled since 1913. Construction that cost fifty cents a cubic foot in that year cannot be duplicated today for less than \$1.15 a cubic foot. These are figures supplied by authorities in the construction of office buildings, factories and commercial properties generally; but the ratio would apply as well in the erection of apartment houses and private dwellings.

THE amount of money involved in construction contracts in 1920 in twenty-five Northeastern States was practically the same as in 1919, but the volume of construction was 25 percent less. In other words, builders got 25 percent less for their money last year than they got in 1919. Moreover, residential construction in 1920 was only 22 percent of the total as compared with 33 percent in 1919.

It is predicted by real estate statisticians that new construction this year will involve approximately \$2,500,000,000, or about the same amount of money as was spent for building in 1920. Changing costs will, however, according to experts, enable 1921 to show a volume of construction one-third greater than last year for the same amount of money. Furthermore, residential construction is expected to predominate this year. The housing problem is an urban worry entirely. The rural districts have contributed toward it, though in comparatively small measure.

The trend toward the already teeming cities has been most marked since the close of hostilities and the demobilization of the Army, bearing out seriously the humorous prediction of that erstwhile popular song about keeping 'em down on the farm.

All too common is the spectacle of a splendid old farmhouse sinking into pitiless squalor, rapidly deteriorating for want of strong hands to care for it—a big comfortable home with many empty rooms. What a marked contrast, this, with the overflowing tenements of the large cities! Gladly would thousands of clerks pushing pens swap places with the free-breathing farmers pushing plows. And yet statistics show that the cities are growing five times as fast as the rural districts.

OVERCROWDING in the cities has reached a serious state. Health authorities are sounding alarms on every side, and here, there, and everywhere suggestions are being offered to bring about changes for the better. Various attempts have been made to diminish the risks of the home-builder, and to encourage more new operations.

Immigration also plays a part in helping to bring about this overcrowding and shortage of housing space. Most of the foreign hosts that flock to these shores of the free settle down in or around the country's biggest cities, instead of going where they are most needed—to the agricultural regions.

During the immigration year of June, 1913-June, 1914, when about 1,200,000 foreigners were admitted, nearly half of this number stayed in New York and Massachusetts. Another half million streamed into Pennsylvania and Illinois. The Southern States got 21,000 of them, the Southwestern States 16,000, the Western States 69,000.

The majority of these 1,200,000 immigrants dropped their baggage and stayed in and around New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago. And as they did that year, they do every year—crowding, ever crowding, into centers that are already too populous for comfort. Incidentally they disturb the labor situation as well as the housing situation. They are wanted badly, many of them, in the farming areas, but the lure and dazzle of the cities are too much for them.

America as a whole is not even beginning to be crowded. There is room in the great melting pot for millions and millions more. Considering the area we occupy as a nation, and comparing our population with that, say,

(Continued on page 18)

BATTLESHIPS off Baker's Island,

Near our quiet little cove,
Where the harbor gulls are flying,
And the teal and wild duck rove.
Swaying sleepily at anchor,
Gentle ripples 'round them curled . . .
Once they lay in far French waters,
'Mid the fleets of all the world.

Once they rode the lonely ocean
Where the billows broke like snow,
With the rolling waste around them,
And the lurking death below;
Racing time and tide and terror
And the foeman in the deep:
Now they lie off Baker's Island,
And the crews are all asleep.

The Veterans

By WILL TASKER

Battleships seen yesterday and today lying off Baker's Island are among those recently taken off duty and being sent to Charlestown Navy Yard for overhauling and repair.—From a North Shore (Massachusetts) newspaper.

With the convoy strung behind them,
Through the eerie nights they crept;
Lights were hidden, chains were muffled,
And the watches never slept.
How they feared the angry-churning
Fathom length of whirling steel!—
Now they lie off Baker's Island
With the harbor gulls and teal.

Once they braved the stormy waters,
When the winds were crowding high,
And the spume on stately billows
Swept like plumes across the sky,—
Once their bows, amid the smother,
Nosed the sullen ways of death;
Now they lie off Baker's Island,
And the breeze is scarce a breath.

But they made us paths of glory
Of those murky ocean-lanes,
And the wonder of their story
Everlastingly remains
Wilder than a Viking Saga—
Stranger than a Northland Rune—
Though they lie off Baker's Island
All this sunny afternoon.

A Prisoner of War in Germany

An American Officer's Experiences from His Capture on the Hindenburg Line to His Final Return to French Soil

IV

By HARRY F. SULLIVAN

ABOUT a week after the Armistice was signed, Colonel Brown sent telegrams to the Spanish Ambassador, who was entrusted with American interests in Germany, and to Headquarters, A. E. F., asking that our release be hastened.

The German Soldiers' and Sailors' Council was at this time becoming active and threatened to take over our camp. Members of it did come to the camp and discharge the lieutenant colonel commanding, putting in his place a lieutenant who formerly had been adjutant. A guard informed one of our officers that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Council had taken over the camp and intended to hold the American officers until the Council was recognized by the United States Government as the ruling authority in Germany.

The American colonel asked permission to send a courier to France, which was denied. But word would have to be got back somehow, and plans were formed for an escape that night. The camp was surrounded by a fence about seven feet high, on top of which was barbed wire about four or five feet high. Outside of that was another fence of barbed wire about six feet high and beyond that, another fence fourteen feet high. The windows were barred, and the guards who patrolled outside the fence always warned prisoners away from the windows and ordered all shades to be drawn after dark.

The only window which was not barred was in the dispensary. This room was broken into and the window taken out. An officer went through and was cutting the fence wire when discovered. An alarm was given and he was caught. From that time on the guard was reinforced and became extra vigilant.

ON November 20th, six of us officers, including Captains Safford and House, pretending that we wanted to join in the stroll which was permitted and which had started a few minutes before, reached the gate without signing our names. Registering would have placed us on our honor not to escape. When someone came in from outside the prison Captain Safford pushed the guard aside, said "Good morning" to the guard outside the gate and asked him the direction in which the officers had gone who were on the walk. Upon being shown the direction, we hurried ahead and reached the corner, where there was a sunken road, before the guard with dogs were turned out to search for us.

We rushed for the forest and, although followed by a searching party, succeeded in throwing them off the trail. Three of us were provided with food, which we divided into six parts. The Germans sent out an alarm and posted patrols, expecting us to keep in the direction in which we started, but we changed our route and traveled from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when we discovered a company of German sol-



LIEUT.-COL. LEVI G. BROWN, Eighty-ninth Division Staff, the ranking American prisoner taken during the war from a snapshot made at Villingen. Colonel Brown, now a major of Cavalry stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was captured October 18, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, while engaged on a reconnaissance. Colonel Brown and his orderly found themselves well within the German lines, having been misdirected by members of a neighboring unit. They immediately started back, ducking from shell-hole to shell-hole. During the pursuit, Colonel Brown lost track of his orderly. Fearing the latter had been hit, the colonel searched the vicinity for a half hour, an interval that allowed the Germans to surround and capture him. The orderly subsequently returned to the American lines and, in spite of his wounds, accompanied patrols which explored the ground vainly for trace of Colonel Brown. Colonel Brown was gassed in the St. Mihiel sector in August, 1918, but returned to duty in time to assist in the reduction of the salient. He received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action.

diers advancing toward us. To avoid them we went to the top of a mountain, where we found a deserted house in which we hid and had a meal.

We built a fire, boarded up the windows, and took off our shoes and socks and dried them. The snow at this time was about four inches deep, and it was frightfully cold. We left the house about 5:30 P. M. and continued until one o'clock the next morning, when we stopped to rest in a barn attached to a house. One of the officers by this time was unable to proceed further, and as I was the weakest of the other five, not having completely recovered from influenza, it was decided that I should remain with him.

The following morning we were seeking a ride on the railroad at Furtwagen when we fell into the hands of German officials whom we almost succeeded in convincing that we had been set free. One of them, however, had brains enough to telephone to Villingen and was informed of our escape. He questioned us as to the whereabouts of the other officers and I told him they were behind us and would be along in a short time. They set guards at the roads to wait, and did not discover that I was

stalling for time for those who had escaped until about five hours later.

A guard took us back to Villingen and we were sentenced to serve fourteen days' solitary confinement, but by reason of the influence exercised by Colonel Brown in telling the German official that to punish us would be to send all American officers back with hatred in their hearts against Germany, we escaped the punishment.

The Germans were at this time trying to promote a friendly feeling with Americans, as they apparently expected America to take care of them at the peace table. The troops were coming back from the front, passing the roads adjoining the prison. They were decorated with flowers and branches of pine trees, and felt very friendly toward the American prisoners.

On November 22nd we were permitted to go out of camp unescorted and given a pass which had to be approved by the senior officer. My pass was approved by Colonel Brown. We usually left the camp in small groups and visited the city of Villingen, one day going to a moving picture show. We were forbidden to buy any food, as we were told the German civilians needed it very badly. We priced it, however, and found it to be expensive. Bacon, for instance, was seven dollars a pound. I wanted to buy a handkerchief but was advised I would have to obtain a permit from the mayor, as linen was scarce, all good linen having been used in airplane wings.

SOME of the officers took the soap which they had accumulated from the Red Cross issue and were able to exchange a small cake of Ivory soap for a dozen eggs, which were selling at that time for six marks (normally \$1.50) a dozen.

At this time we were permitted to have our prison money exchanged for German or French money at the rate of 75 francs for 100 marks. This was unfair, as we had previously had our French money changed into German money at the rate of 75 marks for 100 francs.

Some of us bought suitcases in which to take back a few souvenirs and the clothes we had received from the Red Cross issues. I paid 28 marks (\$7) for mine. While it was being transported into France it was left on a station platform in a rainstorm. As it was made of cardboard it absorbed the water and became absolutely useless.

In this city of Villingen, which had a population of about 100,000 before the war, I never saw a horse, except those which were bringing back the transport wagons of the army. The farmers used cows hitched to wagons to bring the vegetables in. The automobiles did not have rubber tires, but an iron rim supported by springs, such as were formerly seen on trucks, except that these were much lighter.

The newspapers had published a
(Continued on page 22)

EDITORIAL

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent. Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion.

How to Tell the Time

SCIENTISTS have never been able to agree on how old are the rocks of which the earth's crust is made. Their estimates range all the way from the adolescent age of 100,000,000 years to the more mature figure of 400,000,000 years. In the midst of their discussions, the layman loses interest, not because the discrepancy is too great but because, to his ear, there is no discrepancy at all. Both figures are alike to him in that each means the same—namely, nothing.

They say that the mind of primitive man could take in no number larger than the ten he could figure out on his own horny hands. And in that respect, we have not advanced so far beyond primitive man as we sometimes like to think.

Mere numbers—numbers of pounds, numbers of miles, numbers of years—tell us nothing. We must color them to have them take on meaning. To say that such and such a thing happened four years ago, for instance, conveys much less than saying it happened the week America declared war.

Consider the year 1771. At that time, Watt's steam-engine was so new and experimental a thing that machinery had not yet brought the factory and the factory hand into existence. Napoleon was engaged in fighting his nurse in Ajaccio. Louis XVI, recently married to Marie Antoinette, was loitering at Versailles and looking forward happily to the time when he would be King of France, which only goes to show we never know when we are well off. Washington was tilling the Virginian soil and expecting to do nothing else all the days of his life. Inhabitants of this country were either redskins or subjects of some European crown. It took six days to go from New York to Boston if you went by land. The first Spanish mission in California was the same age as Napoleon—to wit, two years. Such was 1771. In that year the rays of light we are now getting from Alpha Orionis (better known as Betelgeuse) started on their way to earth. When it's put that way, you get some real notion of how far off that darned star is.

On the Wrong Road

HIGH winds are blowing, sparks are flying and the national horizon is reddened by the glow of distant conflagrations, but Congress has decided that a volunteer fire department must protect this nation of 110,000,000 people. It has voted to reduce the Regular Army to 175,000 men, hardly enough to keep the engines from rusting and the moths from eating the hose off the reels. If a fire breaks out, the fire bell must be rung, citizens must get up out of bed, man the apparatus and offer prayers to Providence.

The volunteer fire department is usually considered satisfactory until there comes disillusionment—the bitter winter night, perhaps, when the bell rings, citizens rush to the engine house, find the engine frozen, the hose without connections, tools missing and the volun-

teer fire chief sick in bed. While the town is burning down, the quondam economical sages decide that it might be better to keep a paid force of firemen on the job.

The action of Congress, in voting to cut the Regular Army in half, meets the condemnation of most men whose chances of death in the recent struggle were heightened by their country's folly in the past. It is as if a city like Chicago decided to reduce its fire department to a handful of men and to rely mainly upon a volunteer auxiliary. The men who risked their lives in France know that warfare, under modern conditions, cannot be a game for amateurs, that it demands complicated technical equipment which must be operated by experts.

Many Congressmen are undoubtedly influenced by the assumption that the country has a trained reserve of more than four million men. Aside from the unfairness of this assumption to the veterans of the last war—an assumption which, carried to its logical conclusion, would mean that the men who fought once would do it again, and the men who once objected would be objectors again, and the men who were slackers and profiteers once would be slackers and profiteers again—do these Congressmen realize how rapidly this reserve is dwindling? Do they realize how heavily the physical and nervous energy of these four millions was drawn on in the past, how many are falling by the wayside of health, how many of them through age, the acquirement of dependents or for other reasons have passed finally from the ranks? The will to serve will still be strong in the four million, but the proportion that will be available for service five years from now will be materially reduced.

But Congress assumes that it could be restored to efficient activity with the nod of a head, ignores the lessons so recently and so dearly learned in Europe and crushes with a reckless hand the carefully laid plans for a skeleton organization and a system of camps throughout the country which would be a real nucleus of a wartime army if an emergency arose. In doing so it guides this nation on an unknown road. The signposts along the road are labeled "Peril."

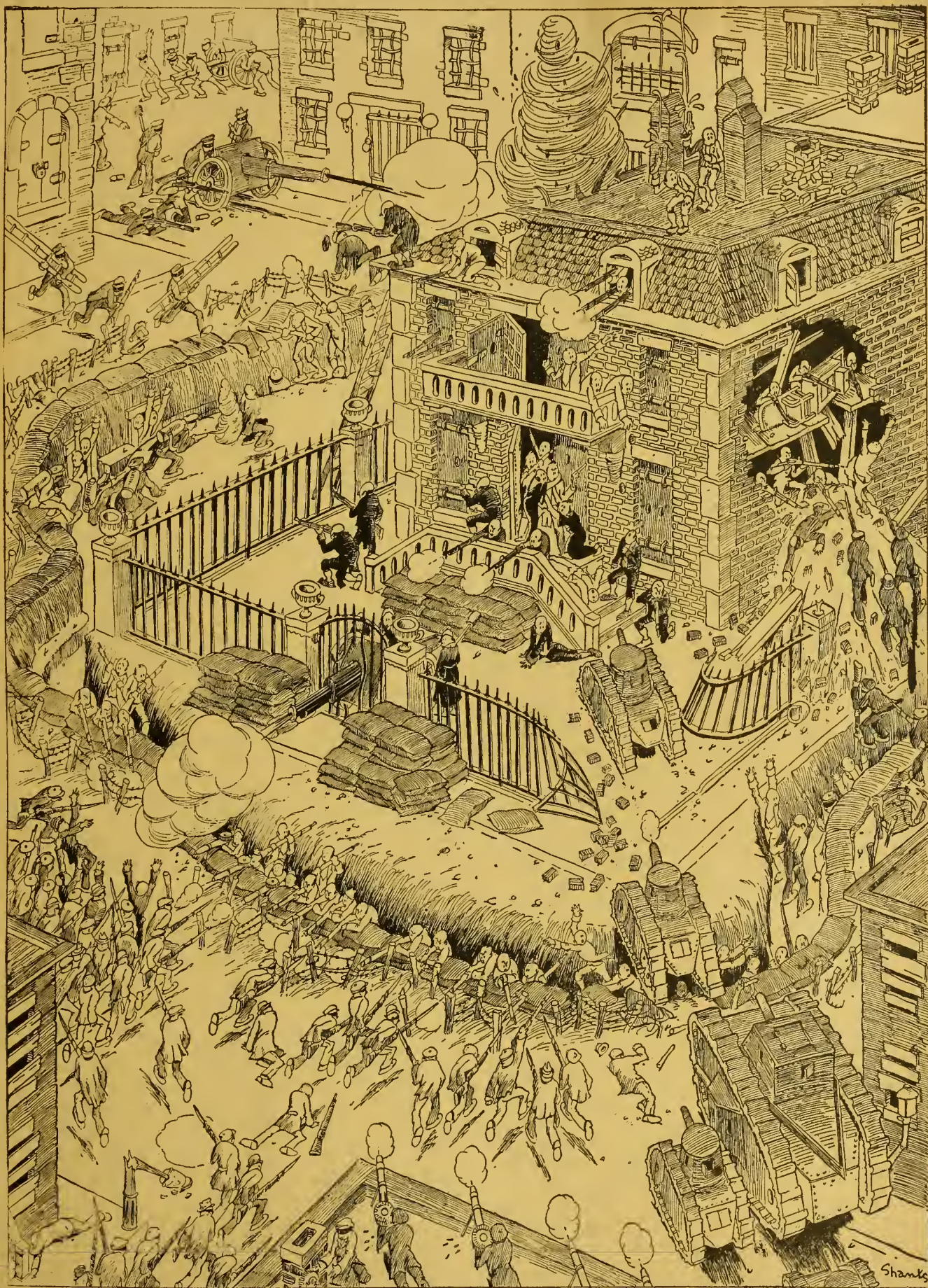
Our vote in the Officers' Popularity Contest goes to Major-General Giuseppe Bonus of the Royal Italian Engineers.

There is still an occasional ripple of dispute as to who won the war, but no one has yet dissented from the opinion that Austria lost it.

Babe Ruth's reported Waterloo at the hands of Cuban bookmakers should impress upon him the fact that every horse, like every ball player, cannot be a home-run king.

Anybody who ever went to sleep on a trolley car and heard the conductor's "All out—end of the line" knows what some political office-holders are feeling like about now.

A New York man blacked the eye of a party who demanded fifteen cents for blacking a pair of shoes, and the judge dismissed the case against the assailant. One contemplates with horror the lengths to which an individual might be allowed to proceed against the person of a restaurant keeper who charges a quarter for a sliver of apple pie.



With the aid of a few trusty servitors, Mr. Muchcoin essays to frustrate an attempted burglary

BURSTS and DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will

be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Editor Bursts and Duds.

Second Hand

"I want two sheets of fly paper," said the lady entering the corner general store. The none-too-brilliant clerk extracted two sheets from the window.

"Ten cents," he said.

"How embarrassing! I've only a nickel with me."

"Aw, I s'pose you can have the two fer five cents," he grumbled. "They're half full of flies already."

As Spoke

Two dusky members of the A. E. F. stepped off the gangplank together.

"Was yo' all bothered wid dat mal-de-mule?" inquired one.

"Deed ah was," replied the other. "Sho am glad to git back on terra cotta again."

His Early Training

The detail had just arrived near the front lines when the captain looked around and noticed a private, hatless and coatless.

"Where's the rest of your uniform?" he demanded.

"Back where we came from."

"Go back and get it."

The private vanished and later reappeared, correctly uniformed but without his rifle.

"Where's your gun?"

"Left it back where we came from."

"Listen!" bellowed the captain. "You're a fine soldier. What were you in civilian life?"

"Plumber's assistant."

Some Cow

Here's an advertisement inserted in a paper in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, newspaper:

"For sale—A cow that gives five quarts of milk a day, a set of golf sticks, a set of law books and a very fine fur overcoat."

Whale of a Lie

"Do you ever catch any whales, captain?" asked the old lady on the transatlantic liner.

"Often, ma'am," replied the captain with a note of weariness in his voice.

"How wonderful! Tell me how you catch them."

"That's easy. We just drop a few old salts on their tails."

And It Is

"Say, Buddy, do you remember when we were over there, they used to tell us that when we got back nothing would be too good for us?"

"Sure, what about it?"

"Well, they told the truth."

On His High Horse

The new sentry, butt of half the war jokes ever written, had been instructed to force all officers to dismount when nearing his post and was enjoying the privilege to the full. Through the murk of the late afternoon he saw a major.

"Halt!" he yelled. "Dismount!"

"But," said the wondering major, "I have no horse."

"Makes no difference," said the guard. "You hustle 'round and get one."

What's in a Name?

The sweet young thing had been unable to buy the article she wanted but in each case the clerk had assured her that "next time" it would assuredly be in stock. One



"Myrtle had light hair before and now it's dark."
"Perhaps she threw off the switch."

day she called at the store to find a new clerk on the job.

"Do you have spats yet?" she inquired.

The clerk blushed. "No, ma'am," he stammered, "I'm not living with my wife now."

A Fable

First Smashed-up Autoist: "Sorry, old man, I'm afraid I was on the wrong side of the road."

Second Ditto: "No, no, it was all my fault. I was entirely too interested in the scenery."

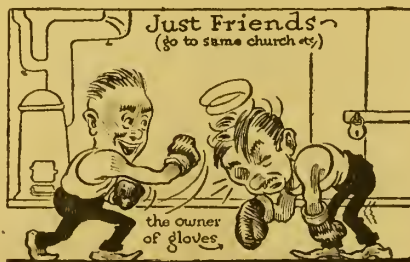
Primitive Man

Residents of two rival Arkansas towns were arguing over the merits of their respective burgs.

"Well, our oldest inhabitant is older than any you got, anyway," said one with the air of clinching the dispute. "Darned if he can't remember the first instalment of the serial picture they're running at the town movie."

Item from Bingville

Aunt Mehitable Trusalive wants to know why it is every letter she gets somebody is always printing on the outside: "Join the Navy." She declares to goodness she never thought of such a thing and if they don't stop she'll have the law on them.



Why a certain pair of boxing gloves now hang in a pawnshop window

Willing Messenger

Come Seven Johnson was relating a tale of a wonderful experience in the war while his colored admirers listened pop-eyed.

"Yessuh, Ah looks to de right and here's a big bunch of Bushes comin' toward me, and Ah looks to de left and dere's anoder big bunch comin' toward me, and Ah looks ahead and dere's de whole Bush army comin' toward me—"

"Yas, yas, and den what did yo' do?"

"Man, Ah thinks of all de poor 'Mericans back of me waitin' to git pounced on—and Ah spreads de news!"

Hopeless

Judge Lawrence C. Fish of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Traffic Court tells this one on himself.

During a hot political campaign when he was candidate for office he was met by an old Irish woman who inquired:

"And are ye the man that's runnin' for judge?"

"I am."

"Then God bless ye. And who might be runnin' against ye?"

"Judge O'Flaherty."

"O'Flaherty, it is? Then God help ye."

Severely Damaged

The amateur huntsman sighted along the barrel at a distant bird and pulled the trigger. There was a roar and he ran forward, to find nothing but a placid tree toad hopping about his business.

"Not so bad, not so bad," mused the hunter complacently. "I didn't kill him but I certainly knocked all the feathers off him."

Pretty Babies!

"NURSE, to care for children, white, over 30 years of age, references, good salary. 1939 N. Meridian."—Advertisement in Indianapolis News.

Mind-Reading Stuff

Irene, belle of the village green, was in the drug store when her ardent swain absorbing an ice cream soda when her straw became bent.

"Hey," she called to the clerk, "my sucker's broke."

The swain colored. "Ding it!" he exclaimed pettishly. "How'd you know I was?"

Modern Learning

Teacher: "Jimmie, when did Columbus discover America?"

Jimmie: "Don't know, ma'am, but I can tell you the make of that car I hear coming up the hill on second."

Double Economy

"Did you do anything for the observance of Thrift Week?"

"Should say I did. New Year's I started shaving myself instead of going to the barber, saving twenty cents a day. Thrift Week I shaved twice a day and saved forty cents."

Cheerio!

"Officer," asked a nervous old lady on her first trip over, "do you think the ship's going down?"

"Prob'ly not, ma'am, prob'ly not," responded the salty mate encouragingly, stroking his chin. "Y'see, the boilers ain't none too good. She's liable to go up."

CARRYING ON

News of the American Legion in the Nation, Departments and Posts

What is your Post doing? News and photographs for this department are welcomed from all Legion and Women's Auxiliary members

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BOOMS LEGION BILLS

**Demands Passage of Legislation
at Washington Meeting; K. of
C. \$5,000,000 Offer Declined.**

DEMANDS on Congress for speedy passage of the Legion's veteran relief legislation, which, it was expected, would bear fruit before the close of the present session; rejection of the K. of C. \$5,000,000 war memorial offer in its present form, together with the appointment of a committee to confer with K. of C. officials regarding an unconditional offer of the gift, and the passage of resolutions supporting a Congressional investigation into the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll and reaffirming the Legion's stand in the case of Louis F. Post were the dominant features of the meeting of the national executive committee in Washington on February 7, 8 and 9.

The meeting, which was the first since the second national convention, was attended by committeemen from fifty-five Departments. Considerable time was spent in conferences and interviews with senators and representatives at which passage of the Wason bill, the Rogers bill, the Stevenson bill, the Kenyon bill, the adjusted compensation bill and other Legion measures was urged.

It was not altogether without significance that the Langley bill, appropriating \$13,000,000 for hospitals for disabled ex-service men, passed the House and the civil sundry bill was amended to carry \$18,600,000 for the same purpose in the Senate on the day that the representatives of the Legion gathered in Washington.

The first action of the committee followed a comprehensive report on plans for Americanization work submitted by Henry J. Ryan, chairman of the National Americanism Commission. It was voted to take part in a national conference of all organizations interested in Americanization work to be held in Washington on March 15.

K. of C. Offer Declined

Thereafter action was taken on questions of interest and importance with rapidity. After an executive session which lasted for four hours, the committee declined "in its present form" the offer of the K. of C. to donate \$5,000,000 to The American Legion for the erection and maintenance of a national memorial building in Washington to be administered by a joint commission. The text of a statement issued by the national executive committee covering its action in the matter is as follows:

"Acting upon the offer of the Knights of Columbus to donate \$5,000,000 to the American Legion for the erection and maintenance of a national memorial building in Washington, the national executive committee of the American Legion decided that it was not best to accept the offer in its present form with the conditions imposed therein. A special committee is to be appointed by the National Commander to confer with the Knights of Columbus to ascertain whether the Knights of Columbus are willing to revise the offer so as to tender the fund unconditionally. It was decided that if such revision is made the offer will be accepted. Members of the national executive committee who took part in the discussion were unanimous in their appreciation of the generous motives impelling the offer."



EX-PRIVATEs and one-time captains alike were on the mopping-up detail when Lexington (Ky.) Post No. 8 took over headquarters in Lexington Armory. Dr. J. T. McGuire, city health officer, reputed to wield a wicked broom, is shown with that instrument. The post commander, Ward Havelly, is fifth from the right. Three physicians were on the detail. A library is to be established in the armory by an assessment of two books upon each member, and the installation of a gymnasium is contemplated.

The committee to take up the matter with the K. of C. and negotiate with them with reference to removing the conditions attached to the offer, as appointed by the National Commander, consists of John G. Emery of Michigan, John J. Wicker of Virginia, and T. S. Walmsley of Louisiana.

The matter of the conduct in office of Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, with reference to deportations and

the Legion's demand for his dismissal from office, was brought to the attention of the committee by H. D. Lindsley of Texas, chairman of the special committee handling the question for the Legion. The reply of the Secretary of Labor defending Mr. Post was considered and a resolution was adopted reaffirming the position of the Legion with reference to the affair.

The National Commander was empowered by a resolution adopted to take steps to put The American Legion in the membership of the Interallied Veterans of the World War, with the provision that the financial obligations involved be approved by the national finance committee. This action followed reports read of the meeting of the Interallied Veterans held at Paris, France, November 27, 1920.

Bergdoll Investigation Asked

Grover Cleveland Bergdoll turned up in the meeting like the bad penny that he is. The executive committee went on record as being strongly in favor of the proposed Congressional investigation into the circumstances surrounding his escape. An effort to have the national executive committee sanction Legion campaigns against the Nonpartisan League in the Departments of Kansas and Nebraska was voted down in order to preserve the absolute political neutrality of the organization. Commander Galbraith, in a resolution, was upheld for his recent action in warning the two Departments to keep the Legion out of the controversy.

A resolution went through instructing the National Commander to appoint a committee to confer with the French Government concerning the placing of a picture of the late Jane A. Delano, of the Army Nurse Corps, in the Pantheon de la Guerre, Paris. Several Legion posts composed of women have been named after Miss Delano.

Milton J. Foreman of Illinois, in reporting for the finance committee, declared that the Legion must secure 1,250,000 members if its organization and work is not to be curtailed. National Treasurer Robert

EAST AND WEST MEET AT GRAVE OF SOLDIER

EAST AND WEST, clad in khaki and in the sombre black of mourning, met and joined hands not long ago at the funeral of Hong Chow Lee, member of San Francisco's Chinese colony, who gave his life in the Argonne fighting for America. It was a day filled with scenes that the California city will long remember—scenes such as the funeral parade that wound its way through the heart of Chinatown with men of The American Legion as pallbearers and Chinese veterans as an honorary escort.

In front of the hearse was an automobile draped with the flag and carrying a huge photograph of the dead hero, according to the Chinese custom, while the procession itself was led by a Chinese band. At the church Legionnaires knelt side by side with members of the Chinese colony as the ceremony was read under the joint auspices of The American Legion and the Chinese Six Companies.

The body of Hong Chow Lee was laid to rest in the Chinese cemetery with a parting tribute from Charles J. Kendrick, National Executive Committeeman from California: "Soldier and citizen, farewell. Comrade, I salute you!"

J. Tyndall backed up Mr. Foreman's plea that all Departments should redouble their efforts to increase membership. Commander Galbraith reported that although only 141,000 memberships were paid up at National Headquarters in January, since February 1 dues had been coming in at the rate of 20,000 a day. Some states have already secured a larger paid-up membership than was attained last year, he said.

The erection of an Interallied memorial in France was proposed in a resolution introduced by Past Commander Franklin D'Olier, of Pennsylvania, and upon his motion was referred to the standing committee on overseas memorials. In substance the resolution states that "it would be a fitting expression of the sentiment of the Legion if, on the soil of France, there might be assembled in the same place of burial the bodies of unnamed representatives of the associated armies, one from each nation, that together their fellowship in death may serve as a perpetual memorial of their comradeship in battle." Congress was asked to consider the propriety and means of erecting such a memorial.

Committees are Merged

The report of the Committee on Hospitalization and Vocational Training, made by Abel Davis of Chicago, chairman, stressed again the necessity for consolidating the three ex-service bureaus in the Government. To set the Government a good example, the committee proposed, and the proposition was accepted, that the Legion's two committees dealing with the disabled, the one on Hospitalization and Vocational Training and the other on War Risk Insurance, be consolidated into one committee.

Recommendation was made that hereafter all routine "cases" not involving national policy, dealing with claims for compensation, hospitalization and vocational training should be handled direct with Washington by service committees in the Departments.

The National Commander was asked to appoint a committee to take steps for the immediate relief of any destitute widows and orphans of World War veterans, and the movement for the relief of starving children in Europe was recommended as worthy of support. The national legislative committee was directed to take up with the Postoffice Department, after March 4, all cases of discrimination against ex-service men in postal positions.

It was decided to make a fight, if necessary, in behalf of Dr. H. M. Smith, chief of the Tuberculosis Section of the Public Health Service, who, it was stated, was threatened by several congressmen with the loss of his position for evacuating tubercular veterans from Markleton, Penn., a move approved by the Legion.

Commander Galbraith and General Pershing were the principal speakers at a reception tendered during the three-day session to the visiting committeemen and Washington officials by the National Press Club Post. Mr. Galbraith told of his recent interview with President-elect Harding and his promise to help the disabled ex-service man. General Pershing called attention to the fact that governments and peoples are prone to forget the services of soldiers, sailors and marines when the war is over and said that we must see to it that the necessary relief legislation is passed without delay. Financial stringency or not, the general said, the money ought to be appropriated. "Comrades of the American Legion," said General Pershing in closing, "our creed stands for the highest ideals of Americanism. If we live up to it we shall have justified the existence of our organization." The Department of Maryland also entertained the committeemen with a dance in Baltimore.

Galbraith Spurns German

Despite the fact that the Legion gathering had just gone on record as in favor of joining the Interallied Veterans of the

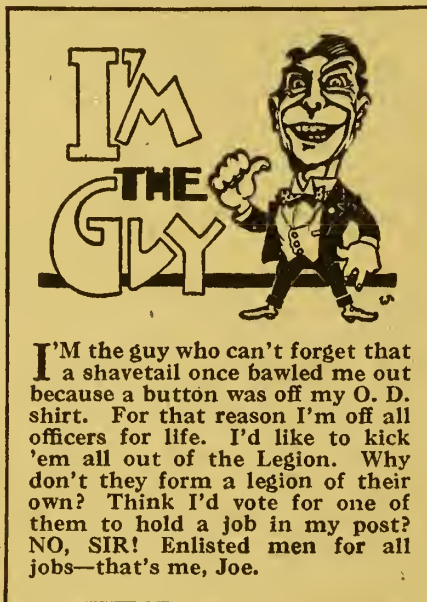
World War and of erecting an Interallied memorial in France, a German propagandist approached National Commander Galbraith after the meeting was over with a suggestion that he join in an agitation against France. Edmund von Mach, formerly a German officer, called upon Mr. Galbraith in his hotel room and urged that he speak at a meeting to protest against the presence of French colored troops in Germany.

"There is the door. Get out!" the National Commander told Von Mach. "The American Legion will leave the question of troops in Germany to the Marshal of France."

AMERICANISM CONGRESS IN BAY STATE FIRST OF MANY

THE holding of an Americanism congress in every State and the assembling of a national congress, to be attended by Legion Americanism directors and Americanism experts from schools, colleges, industries and civic and patriotic organizations, is now planned by the National Americanism Commission following the holding of a similar congress by the Department of Massachusetts, in Boston, where representatives of all these influences for Americanism met and exchanged views.

As a result of the Americanism con-



gress, the first of its kind in any State, The American Legion is recognized in Massachusetts as a dominating influence in the organization of all forces for the promulgation of the ideal of 100 percent Americanism. The program of the National Americanism Commission of the Legion—Americanization by education—was concurred in by several speakers from outside the Legion. Leaders in education, industry and labor alike emphasized in their addresses the vital need of education in Americanism. More than 500 persons, including representatives from nearly every Legion post and auxiliary unit in the State, attended the congress, which was called by the Department Americanism committee.

"The country may be grateful to the Legion for escaping the perils which befall European countries," declared Governor Channing H. Cox, who was introduced by Department Commander James T. Duane. "I believe there is need for the leadership of just such an organization as the American Legion for some of our citizens who have lived here for generations and who have fallen out of sympathy with some of the principles which we include when we use the term 'Americanism.'"

"The veterans of the World War are banded together in The American Legion to defend America," said Henry J. Ryan,

chairman of the National Americanism Commission. "It is our aim to make all men and women understand and love America. It is the teachers of America who are the character builders of the nation."

John J. Mahoney, State Supervisor of Americanization for the Department of Education of Massachusetts; George F. Quimby, Industrial Service Secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; John F. Tinsley, general manager of a Worcester loom works; Henry Abrahams, president of the Cigar Makers' Union, and others upheld Mr. Ryan's attitude.

Addresses also were made by members of the Department Americanism committee on such topics as "Why The American Legion Can and Should Talk Americanism" and "What Post Americanism Officers Should Know and Do for Americanization in Their Communities."

An exhibition drill was given by a squad of "Americans All," soldiers from Camp Dix, N. J., who entered the Army without any knowledge of English and who can now speak it fluently.

CALLS SELF AFTER LEGION TO GET AMERICAN NAME

JACOB TEINOWITZ, adjutant and chairman of the Americanization committee of Walter S. Poague Post, of Chicago, Ill., felt that every American ought to have an American name. So he changed his name to Jacob Legion Tenny, thereby becoming the first man to name himself after the veterans' organization. "It's a precedent that should be followed in naming the next generation," he said. "There couldn't be any better name for a he-man son of an American service man than Legion."

Tenny is a lawyer by profession. At the last primary election he was a candidate for municipal judge.

Conference in Southwest

THE Southwestern conference of the Legion, held in Dallas, Tex., which was attended by Department officials, post commanders and adjutants from Arkansas, Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma, has been established as a regular affair, with the next meeting scheduled for Oklahoma City in the fall. Dr. Guy O. Shirey, Commander of the Department of Texas, was elected chairman of the permanent organization.

Unity of effort among the Departments represented at the conference in a vigorous campaign to carry out the Legion's hospitalization program in the Southwestern States was pledged by the delegates. Plans to further the erection of hospitals to care for disabled veterans in Arkansas, Colorado, Texas, and Oklahoma were perfected, and it was decided to bring pressure to bear on Southwestern representatives in Congress to pass the Legion's bills.

Russell G. Creviston, Assistant National Adjutant, addressed the conference. Mr. Creviston also recently addressed the Department conference of post commanders and adjutants at Lincoln, Neb., where the statewide membership drive was a leading topic, in addition to the Legion's national plans.

Two changes in the personnel of the standing committees of the Legion have been announced by National Commander Galbraith. Thomas L. Lennon, of San Francisco, Cal., has been appointed to fill the place on the committee on ceremonials from which H. H. Saunders, of Connecticut, resigned, and Thomas K. Davey, of Chicago, has been appointed to the committee on Memorials in the United States.

National Chaplain John W. Inzer and National Vice Commander E. J. Winslett addressed a recent meeting of Anniston (Ala.) Post, held in a hotel. The Post's next meeting will be in its new clubrooms.

An answer to any possible allegations by the uninformed that "the Legion is run by

(Continued on page 20)

THE Ex-Service REVIEW



A Digest of News of Interest to
the Former Soldier and Sailor

RECRUITING STOPS AS CONGRESS CUTS ARMY

House and Senate Override Veto
Although President Pleads
That 1920 Law Be Carried Out

FOLLOWING the action of the House and Senate in overriding the President's veto of the joint resolution instructing the Secretary of War to cease recruiting until the Army is reduced to 175,000 men, Secretary Baker issued an order which put all recruiting offices in the country practically out of business. The order came at a time when recruits were being obtained at the rate of 1,000 a week. It is estimated that nine months must elapse before discharges reduce the Army from its present strength of 213,000 to the 175,000 called for. In the meantime, only men with previous enlistment periods will be permitted to join up. It is believed men in certain classes will be allowed to leave the Army before their enlistment periods expire.

Although the Congressional resolution specifies 175,000 as the maximum strength, the Army Appropriation Bill approved by the House designates funds sufficient for only 150,000 men.

The proposed reduction has awakened serious criticism in Washington and elsewhere, based on the belief that should the Army fall to 150,000 the entire system of national defense as contemplated in the Act of June, 1920, would be disrupted. It would be impossible to maintain the skeleton system of camps available for emergency, and in a crisis the country would have to repeat its experiences of 1917, critics charge.

Criticism is also founded on the belief that the Army, under Congressional curtailment of funds, will not be able to keep the promises made to recruits, a large percentage of whom were assured technical education while in the Army's camps. Civilian instructors have been discharged from camp schools, to be replaced by Army officers, and equipment needed is being denied, according to reports.

The new economy orders are expected to strike a blow at morale through regulations requiring the use of canned meats, instead of fresh meats, wherever possible. The Army still has vast stores of corned beef and other meats left over from the war.

On the Army reduction resolution, President Wilson's veto message read in part as follows:

"On the fourth day of June, 1920, I signed a Bill passed by the present Congress providing for the reorganization of the Army. Because

of the profoundly disturbed conditions of the world, and in order that the full benefit might accrue to the people of the United States from the lessons of the World War as to what under modern conditions is required to be the nucleus of an efficient Army, the War Department had recommended an Army of approximately 500,000 men. The Congress, after prolonged consideration, determined to authorize and did authorize the reorganization of the Army on the basis of an enlisted strength of approximately 280,000 men, including in the organization new arms like the Air Service and the Chemical Warfare Service, the use of which were developments of the war and provision for which is a necessary addition to the pre-war strength of the Army.

"The act authorized for the first time in our history a tactical organization of the Army, resting upon divisions as tactical units, and required the training of the National Guard and the Organized Reserve in territorial areas of the United States in association with the divisions of the Regular Army. At that time Congress plainly regarded the provision then made as the minimum which would provide for the added arms and new duties imposed on the Army and for that efficiency which the peacetime Army of the United States should have as the nucleus of mobilization in the event of a national emergency.

"I regret that I am not able to see in the condition of the world at large or in the needs of the United States any such change as would justify the restriction upon that minimum which is proposed by the House Joint Resolution."

Florida No Place for the Fundless—Ex-service men without funds are advised against going to Florida, in the hope of obtaining work during the winter, in a statement issued by officials of the Edward De Saussure Post of The American Legion, Jacksonville, Fla. The experience of this Post is said to be typical of other posts in Florida. The Post went into debt trying to care for as many as possible of the earlier job hunters.

American Day Parades Planned—The National Security League has announced that American Day parades will be held on May 1 in several hundred cities and towns.



(c) Underwood and Underwood

"THE DUGOUT," a New York salesplace for novelties made by disabled ex-service men, did a \$3,500 business in two months and is planning a special sale in a department store. Above, shown with some ex-soldier handiwork, is Robert Coates, paralyzed below the hips, who has realized enough money from the sale of articles made of sealing wax to pay the man who attends him.

CONGRESS ASKS FACTS ON BERGDOLL ESCAPE

Preliminary Investigation Begins; Legion Expresses Regret at Apology Made to Germany

AFTER a preliminary examination of papers in the Grover C. Bergdoll case turned over to him by the War Department, Chairman Julius Kahn of the House Committee on Military Affairs declared that the circumstances attending Bergdoll's escape from custody were "rotten," and announced his committee would sift to the bottom all the facts. He characterized as improbable many statements in official reports, and added: "Somebody is lying, and the truth ought to be unraveled if it is at all humanly possible to do so."

Chairman Kahn also raised the first doubts as to the death of Clarence C. Gibboney, Philadelphia attorney, whom Bergdoll had credited with the negotiations which induced the War Department to permit him to go to Philadelphia on his way to find the mythical pot of buried gold. Gibboney and three other men were reported drowned in Yucatan, Mexico, during December; but Chairman Kahn cited conflicting reports of the alleged drownings, and commented that Gibboney's death seemed too opportune. He also expressed amazement that the War Department should have credited statements that Bergdoll buried \$100,000 in gold in the West Virginia hills.

"The Treasury Department informs me," Mr. Kahn said, "that \$100,000 worth of gold weighs 368 pounds, and yet the War Department apparently believed that Bergdoll buried this sum unaided."

Legion Approves Investigation

While Chairman Kahn was getting his investigation under way, the National Executive Committee of The American Legion, meeting in Washington, adopted a resolution expressing regret that this Government had seen fit to apologize to Berlin for the attempt of Americans to capture Bergdoll in Eberbach. The resolution also approved the proposed Congressional investigation of Bergdoll's escape last May. The preliminary investigation by Chairman Kahn's committee is expected to be followed by a fuller investigation by a special committee.

An inquiry to determine whether there is any truth in a published report that Bergdoll obtained his passport to leave Canada for Germany by the fraudulent use of an American Legion button and the discharge papers of a Legionnaire has been begun by Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant of the Legion, who promises that if the report is substantiated the guilty man will be apprehended, expelled from the Legion, and brought to a speedy trial. Mr. Bolles has asked the Department of Justice for the facts that gave rise to the report.

The American Legion was foremost in the demand for the apprehension of Bergdoll following his escape, and THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY offered a reward of \$500 for his capture, which still stands.

A ramification of the Bergdoll case which may possibly enter into the Congressional investigation is described in newspaper dispatches from Portland, Ore., quoting Peter Lauritsen, recently an assistant provost marshal of the American Forces in German, for the statement that he had received positive orders from his superiors to "disregard the Bergdoll matter and take no action without orders." Lauritsen is quoted as saying that after he had sent two sergeants to Eberbach, and had plans worked out for Bergdoll's capture, he received

the orders upsetting his future plans.

While Grover Bergdoll still held the center of the stage, a side show of the Bergdoll family drama was being staged in Kansas City, Mo., where a Federal Court was considering a writ of habeas corpus calling for the release of Erwin Bergdoll, brother of the fugitive in Germany, from the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. Legal authorities said this case was of extreme importance, as it raised the question of the right of a military court to try a person not actually in the service as one who registered for the draft but failed to respond when called. The cases of many others tried or awaiting trial by court-martial for violation of the Selective Service Act would hinge on the outcome of the Bergdoll case, they declared.

PASSAGE OF COMPENSATION BILL FORECAST BY PENROSE

DEFINITE assurance from Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate finance committee, that the Fordney adjusted compensation bill would be passed heartened The American Legion spokesmen who have been making insistent efforts to gain action upon the measure this month. It is before Senator Penrose's committee that the hearings upon the bill have been held during the last few months, and his statement was a forecast that the committee was satisfied, not only of the justice of the measure, but of the ability of the country to pay a bonus. It should mean a favorable report by the committee and prompt action by the Senate. Senator Penrose gave the assurance to Gilbert Bettman, chairman of the national legislative committee of The American Legion.

"A few taxation features of the bill may be altered, Senator Penrose told us," said Mr. Bettman following the interview, "but we were given to understand that the bill in substance is satisfactory to congressional leaders. It is not thought likely that any of the optional plans of compensation will be altered or the scale of the amounts be changed.

"What was most pleasing in the interview with Senator Penrose was the fact that he was clearly of the conviction that the stand of The American Legion on the adjusted compensation legislation was a patriotic one."

LANGLEY BILL'S PASSAGE REALIZES LEGION'S AIM

THE action of the House, February 7, in passing by unanimous vote the Langley bill, providing \$12,500,000 for the construction of five new hospitals and \$500,000 for the remodeling of two forts for the care of disabled veterans, assures the realization of one of the principal aims of The American Legion's legislative efforts before the present session of Congress.

Added proof that The American Legion's appeal to the public and to the executive and legislative branches of the Government in behalf of the disabled had been effective was given by the Senate when it voted an amendment to the Civil Sundry Appropriation bill, providing not only the \$12,500,000 for new hospitals, but also \$6,100,000 for improvements of existing hospitals or hospitals to be taken over by the Government.

There was little doubt at the time this was written that the Senate's action in adding \$6,100,000 to the sum called for in the Langley bill would be approved by the House. There were minor differences between the House and Senate bills which were expected to be adjusted without difficulty.

President Revises Army Penalties— President Wilson has issued an executive order which is expected to result in a reduction in the number of dishonorable discharges from the Army and a cutting down in the severity of court-martial sentences. The order follows agitation over court-

martial penalties during the war. The President has directed that maximum punishment and dishonorable discharges be imposed only in aggravated cases. The order reduces punishments for twenty-one different offenses under the military code. The period of absence for which desertion penalties can be imposed is increased from thirty to sixty days.

BILL TO AID OBJECTORS REJECTED IN MINNESOTA

A BILL to amend the Minnesota bonus law to permit payments to men who had rendered honorable service after first being classed as conscientious objectors or claiming exemption on the ground that they were not citizens was the subject of several stormy debates in the Minnesota legislature recently. It was rejected in the House of Representatives by a vote of 96 to 28, after speakers charged that it would open the way to bonus payments for slackers who served in the Leavenworth penitentiary. A St. Paul newspaper published in a "Roll of Shame" the names of the twenty-eight representatives who voted for the measure. Most of the twenty-eight took occasion to explain their support of the bill in speeches in the legislature following publication of the "Roll of Shame." A new bill that would be more strictly drawn and eliminate the possibility of draft dodgers and conscientious objectors benefiting, was advocated.

The Minnesota bonus board has reported 67,881 claims paid, 23,214 approved for payment, 10,559 in process of payment, 7,049 disallowed and 3,809 duplicate claims.

Claims disallowed were classed as follows: Non-residents, 2,514; alien objectors, 1,418; conscientious objectors, 210; dependent wives of late marriages, 305; discharged from draft, 1,486; members of foreign armies, 494; civilian employees, 84; enlisted after Armistice, 67; applicants still in service, 74; not honorably discharged, 73; deceased before payment, 113; draft evaders, 113; never on active duty, 88; false agricultural claims, 23; not registered for draft, 29.

MENNONITES MAY GO TO MEXICO, NOT MISSISSIPPI

POSSIBILITY that from 50,000 to 100,000 Mennonites, who have been planning to migrate from Canada to Mississippi, may have altered their plans as the result of opposition by The American Legion and may now settle in Mexico is indicated by reports received from I. C. White, adjutant of the Legion Department of Mexico.

Whether their ultimate destination is Mississippi or Mexico, it seems certain from late reports that the Mennonites will start their exodus from Manitoba this spring as soon as travel conditions permit. Minne-

apolis expects the migratory wave of the German-speaking, pacifist farmers will pass through it. Information indicates that the Mennonites intend to carry out their plan to move from Winnipeg to Jackson, Miss., by rail, with bag and baggage, like a huge wartime army.

Strength to the belief that the Mennonites will attempt to settle in Mississippi is lent by the attitude of Governor Russell of Mississippi, who has said:

"I have guaranteed religious and educational freedom to the Mennonites. I am giving them a guarantee only of what the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every one who enters its doors. Neither Governor nor State can go behind the Constitution of the United States. The Mennonites may be conscientious objectors to military service, but President Wilson himself recognized such people during the war, and made special provision for them. I have given these guarantees to the Mennonites and I shall stand by them."

Clasps for Unrecorded Battles—Revised instructions on the issuance of Victory Medals provide that veterans claiming battle clasps for engagements not recorded on discharge papers may present their discharge certificates at any recruiting station, giving the date of the battle and the organization in which they were serving on that date. The application and the discharge paper will be forwarded to the Adjutant General's office in Washington for verification. Applications, accompanied by discharge papers, may also be sent direct to the Adjutant General's office by the applicant. A recent correction in the official document entitled "Battle Participation of Organizations of the A. E. F." gives credit to the 88th Division for participation in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, November 9 to 11, 1918. Colonel William Weigel, formerly major general commanding the division, is informing former members of the unit that they may obtain the additional clasp.

WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS IN STATE VETERAN BILLS

WHILE the preparation and introduction of state bonus bills have been holding first importance in The American Legion's legislative efforts in many states—notably Oregon, Connecticut, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Illinois and Montana—other legislation also has been pushed vigorously.

In Texas eight bills are the center of Legion interest, as follows: Designation of Armistice Day, November 11, as a legal state holiday; establishment of a loan fund to enable ex-service men and their children to complete an education; prevention of land-holding by Orientals; limitation of voting privilege to fully naturalized citizens; boxing exhibitions to be permitted under auspices of local posts of The American Legion; appropriation of \$1,500,000 for completion of The American Legion Memorial Hospital at Kerrville; provision for a referendum on the question of payment of \$1 for each day of service during the World War to Texas veterans; creation of a state recreation commission to supervise clubs and all innocent games.

Among the bills backed by The American Legion before the legislature of Oregon are the following: To prohibit landholding by Orientals; to make November 11 a state legal holiday; to provide admission of World War veterans to the state soldiers' home; to extend soldiers' relief act to apply to World War veterans; to provide for the maintenance and improvement of the veterans' burial plot in the Mount Scott Park cemetery; to provide for a referendum election on the establishment of the World War Veterans' Loan and Bonus Fund.

The South Dakota legislature is considering the following bills: Giving civil service preference to World War veterans; providing for the compulsory teaching of the English language and regulating the teach-

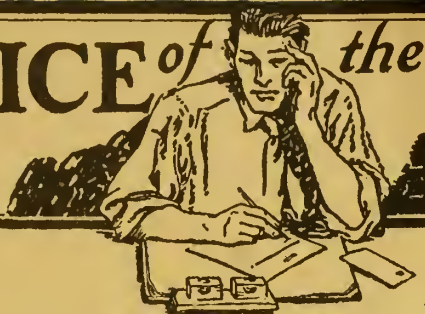
(Continued on page 19)



—San Francisco Bulletin

THE VOICE of the LEGION

Responsibility is disclaimed
for facts stated or opinions
expressed in this department,
which is open to all readers



for discussion of subjects of
general interest. Because of
space demands, all letters
are subject to abridgement.

Falling Prices

To the Editor: I am going to enter an objection to Shorty's letter on profiteering in clothing which appeared in a recent issue. I will not deny that clothiers did make a good profit for a year and a half after the war ended, but that tells only half of the story. Last year if a clothing dealer would mark up his goods with the rising market he was called a profiteer. A clothier may have got 200 percent profit on a few of his suits, but after they were sold he could not go into the market and replace those suits for the same money. He probably had to pay double the old price. Do you suppose he could get 200 percent profit on these higher priced suits? No.

Do you remember last summer when the wave of extravagance was at its height? A young fellow would go into a store to buy a suit, and if you would trot out a \$65 suit he would say: "Is that the best you have?" You know what the French did when the Americans got reckless with their money.

Shorty probably doesn't know that all clothiers buy their clothing six months ahead of time. We gamble on how the weather is going to be, the crop outlook and labor in general. Look at our situation now. Every merchant in the country loaded his store full of merchandise last fall at high prices, as the crop outlook was good. The crops were all right, but where did the prices go? For the past four months dealers have been selling merchandise at a loss. On top of that we have had to go over our stock, after inventory, and mark it down to market value, a loss of a few thousand dollars. We still have the merchandise on hand. It is heavy stuff and it is not moving on account of the mild winter. This is the plight of practically every clothier right now.

I came out of the service a year and a half ago, and have been doing quite well in the clothing business in a small town. The profit I made the first year of business I have more than lost in the last six months. I have nothing for my year and a half work outside of my living.

You will be able to buy a suit a great deal cheaper in the spring, Shorty.—SQUARE DEAL, Parkersburg, Ia.

Memorial Program Letters

To the Editor: The Compton Heights Baptist Sunday school, of St. Louis, Mo., of which the undersigned is superintendent, will, on Memorial Day of this year, unveil a tablet to the memory of George Wilms, formerly a private in Company I, 138th Infantry, who was killed in action on September 29, 1918. A place on the program will be provided for letters from his buddies, and matters of interest concerning his military service. I want to invite those who served with him to write to me anything of interest, such as the circumstances surrounding his death, the details of the battle, etc., as might occur to his comrades.—ROBERT J. KRATKY, 815 Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The Income Tax

To the Editor: I agree with the sentiments in Comrade's letter in a recent issue. To my way of thinking the income tax is the rankest piece of injustice yet handed to the ex-service man. After fighting the

war, he is handing back to the Government all he received in pay while he wore O. D.

I live in Troy, N. Y. Across the Hudson river is the Watervliet Arsenal, where during the war unheard of wages were paid while we were receiving \$1 a day, etc. Now that the war is over, we find we are not receiving as much consideration as those who were in the arsenal. It is a trifle annoying to read in our local papers that Congressmen Whoosis and Soandso are working tooth and nail for a bonus for arsenal workers, while both of these Congressmen are quoted as being against the Fordney Bill for adjusted compensation to veterans. If this arsenal bonus bill passes, there is no doubt in my mind but that veterans' income tax returns will help pay those who gained much and lost nothing by the war.

I think The American Legion ought to go on record as favoring the exemption of veterans from payment of tax on incomes of less than \$3,000.—J. A. S., Troy, N. Y.

A Question

To the Editor: Congressman Ernest R. Ackerman of the Fifth New Jersey district has been quoted in the newspapers as an opponent of adjusted compensation for World War veterans. Now it is announced that Mr. Ackerman has purchased at a reported price of \$175,000 a collection of postage stamps. The deal is said to have caused a sensation among stamp collectors. I wonder if it doesn't mildly excite also the ex-soldiers in Mr. Ackerman's district.—J. A. L., Jersey City, N. J.

An American in Europe

To the Editor: The sentiments of E. J. Johnson in opposition to the cancellation of the inter-Allied debt, expressed in a recent issue, seem rather widespread. But does he or anyone else seriously believe France and England could repay the amounts they owe us "in a comparatively short time if they stopped investing all available capital in exploiting the commercial plums which have fallen into their laps through the victory"?

France owes us about \$4,000,000,000, or, at the present rate of exchange, one-fifth of her national wealth. It is probably true that French capitalists are investing heavily in the new mandates, and it is certain that the French Government is at heavy expense in trying to establish order in countries which are incapable of self-government. And it is probably true that French financial interests pressed the matter of getting profitable mandates, so that they could make the money while the French people paid the bills. Our own record in regard to Mexico is one long tale of oil interests and others trying to force intervention, so we see that such things are not peculiar to France and England.

If my friend will tell the French Government how to finance the development of these mandates without the help of these capitalists; if he will tell them how to treat the amounts spent by these capitalists so they will miraculously increase into even a fraction of what France owes us, and then, if he will tell France how to separate these men from their money, France would be glad to turn the amount over to us, and would name a street in Paris after the man who suggested the plan.

England owes us approximately \$4,000,000,000 also, most of which she re-loaned to other Allies. Now, for her services as banker in the common interests, are we to leave England holding the sack? England would be glad to cancel her debts if we would cancel those due us.

Here is the kind of news items we read over here: "America is raising \$23,000,000 to feed the children of Europe." And in the same column, "American women spend \$750,000,000 a year on rouge, cosmetics, etc." So the people here are not impressed by our generosity as they should be.—K. L. RANKIN, Zurich, Switzerland.

Added to Strength

To the Editor: On the occasion of the birth of a son at the home of Chaplain Joel R. Benjamin at this camp several weeks ago, the following Special Memorandum was issued by the Sergeant Major of the 58th Infantry:

HEADQUARTERS 58TH INFANTRY

Camp Lewis, Wash.

December 25, 1920.

SPECIAL MEMORANDUM:
ASSIGNMENT OF RECRUITS.

EXTRACT

Paragraph 1.

Recruit Roger Fordyce Benjamin.

Arrived December 25, 1920.

Age 4 hours. Weight 8½ pounds.

Baggage none. Recruit kit issued.

Disposition.

Assigned to Chaplain Benjamin for equipment and clothing issue.

Attached to Mrs. Benjamin for rations.

Assignment.

Special duty, Chaplain's residence.

By Command of Captain Davis, Med. Corps,
Commanding
Miss Burke, A. N. C.
Adjutant.

—A. S. JOHANNESMEYER, Historian, Camp
Lewis, Wash.

Colorado Lands

To the Editor: I see by the papers that many ex-service men are inquiring at Washington for homesteads. I filed on a relinquishment in 1916, which I purchased. Good land, open filings were hard to find at that time. I just proved up on my claim. My time in the service was allowed on this final proof.

I know of some good relinquishments in a fine farming section, prices varying according to improvements. They are close to Pueblo, near the mountains.

The climate is good, and there is hunting and fishing close by. It is fine land for grain or stocks. Any veteran wanting to know about these opportunities need only send me a stamped envelope with his return address on it.—B. H. HAKE, 2123 N. Main street, Pueblo, Colo.

Force and Violence

To the Editor: The War Department's War Salvage Board is advertising for suggestions for uses to be made of 27,000,000 pounds of "smokeless cannon powder," which the Government had left over from the war. Although I can think of a whole lot of things that are not worth the powder to blow them up with, I can think of some others which might repay the effort, considering that this powder is a bargain. So here are my suggestions of ways to use the powder:

First, I'd use a sizable chunk to blow up the barriers of public and official indifference.



HANDS get very dirty and rough working around the house or shop. It's hard to get them clean again.

Goblin will clean them; made of pure oriental oils and a soft, flaky mineral of the texture of talcum powder, it cleans the skin quickly and thoroughly of grease, grime, rust or stain. It takes away the roughness; leaves the skin soft and smooth.

Goblin Soap

lathers in any water; is unbleached; has no added coloring matter; can be used down to the last bit; lasts longer; costs little—a real economical soap; worth more than it costs.

Your grocer can supply you with Goblin. If he shouldn't have it, send coupon with 15c for 2 full size cakes.



Use This Coupon

CUDAHY, Dept. T2, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago
Canadian Address, 64 Macaulay Ave., Toronto

I enclose 15c for 2 full size cakes of Goblin Soap.

Your Name

Street..... Town.....

Grocer's Name

Grocer's Address

We pay \$7 a Day



taking orders for this New Kerosene (Coal Oil) Lamp. Makes its own gas. Cheapest light known. Lowest priced high-grade lamp ever sold.

300 Candle Power

No smoke, no smell, no wicks to trim. Can't explode. Safe in any position. Nothing to get out of order. Guaranteed.

Costs Less Than One Cent a Night to operate. Wonderful invention. Big seller. Every home a prospect. 15 Days' Free Trial. Write for demonstrating sample and territory. Big money for spare time workers.

THOMAS MFG. CO.

L-501

Dayton, Ohio

ence to the needs of the disabled veteran and the stone wall of apathy that lies across the road to adjusted compensation.

Second, I'd find the biggest rock mountain in the United States and blast it into a monument as a perpetual reminder that in war human rights hold consideration over property rights, so that in any future war the people of this nation would, in sending their sons to fight and die, give adequate guarantees that those who come back helpless or with mind and body impaired would not be treated simply as "unlucky players in the game of war."

Third, I'd have all the aged and anachronistic diplomats of the world, whose monstrous system for half a century past has blighted the world's chances for peace, whose bleary vision so little comprehends the present wreckage that they dream of starting the conflict all over, parade over a mined roadway, while the hand of Youth looses the spark that blows them out of time.

Fourth, I'd have humanity blow up the citadels of greed, wherever they may be, so that the grafter and profiteer would not have his strongholds for protection against public opinion.—S. P. G., Boston, Mass.

Peacetime Liaison

To the Editor: In all my dealings with the U. S. Government I have found that if I go about things the right way I invariably get whatever I am entitled to. Some fellows make a half-hearted attempt, and when it fails tell their stories in the papers or get next to some politician who uses it for purely political purposes, and the chances are that in the end they get nothing.

When I read some of the letters in the Voice of the Legion, the thought often occurs to me: "Now, why doesn't that man get in touch with some of his old officers to see if they can't lend a hand to get satisfactory adjustment?"

I was a lieutenant in charge of the fourth platoon, C Co., 302nd Field Signal Battalion, attached to the 308th Infantry, and was associated with as fine a bunch of young fellows as ever wore the uniform. I should not like to think our friendship ceased when we were demobilized. I have helped several of my former buddies to straighten things out and the work has been a pleasure. I sincerely hope that if any man who served with me has any grievance, real or fancied, he will let me know about it. Most other ex-officers, I am sure, feel the same as I do about this matter.—MATT HAMMOND, 7 Stow street, Concord, Mass.

Now—

To the Editor: The Legion's Voice is the page of my choice,

I like dope from all of the men,
To get all the news and various views
Of ex-service where, why and when.

The chaps far out West think their State best,

And each has a reason to like her;
Other liars of miles quite bring to me smiles

As they try to make Bergdoll a piker.

Now a bird wants a pension and honorable mention

For growth in the service astounding,
34 B. V. D.'s used to wrap him with ease,
52's now are partial surrounding.

Let's not use this sheet for a bull-throwing meet,

And S. O. S. that will weary us;
There's plenty to say about bonus, back pay

And other things somewhat more serious.
—BUDDY, Muskegon, Mich.

A Boy's or a Man's Navy?

To the Editor: I have just been reading in a newspaper a statement by Chairman Kelley, of the House Committee on Appropriations, that "one man is worth two boys in the Navy, and we want to make it a

man's Navy, not a boy's Navy." I am not an ex-sailor, but it seems to me that Mr. Kelley has been guilty, perhaps unintentionally, of an injustice to the young men who did their part so nobly on our ships during the war. The boys were all right so long as the war was on. How many men over twenty-five enlisted in the Navy during the war? Congressman Kelley thinks they will join now. Maybe they will, and maybe they won't. But I say, give the boys credit for what they did in 1917 and 1918 and give them credit for what they are doing now and what they could do again if they had to.—Ex-DOUGHBODY, Winthrop, Ia.

Arlington Cemetery Graves

To the Editor: The editorial entitled "Odious Distinctions" in a past number of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY seemed to the members of Colonel Elmer J. Wallace Post of a sort which bore sufficiently on the relations of the American people to the American Army to warrant an investigation as to the facts in the case. A committee was appointed to investigate. This committee requests you to publish the comment of Superintendent Robert R. Dye of Arlington National Cemetery on statements appearing in the editorial. Superintendent Dye says in part:

"The facts are we have several sections: Colored, white, Spanish War, enlisted, nurses and commissioned officers. The space allotted for each grave is identical in each section, except for commissioned officers, who are assigned lots. This difference came about by reason of the fact that for many years prior to the same privilege being granted to enlisted men, officers were allowed to bury their wives here, and it was, of course, necessary to have space set aside for that purpose.

"Aside from this one item, private's or general's funerals are conducted exactly alike. In the case of overseas funerals they are held in the following order: white enlisted, colored enlisted, commissioned officers. The same honors are accorded to each, the troops and chaplains taking the sections in order.

"These graves are marked by the Government with exactly the same kind of stone, regardless of rank. It is true that officers' families are allowed to erect a different stone at their own expense, if they wish. Enlisted men's families can also erect a stone at their expense, but are restricted to the same design and size as that erected by the Government. This is done so that the beauty of the sections may not be destroyed by a conglomeration of designs.—F. S. CLARK, Major, C. A. C., Fort Monroe, Va.

The Caporal Speaks

To the Editor: I have read with some amusement the bewailings of Miss Stewart at not being admitted into the Legion. As to the Q. M. girls I am not so certain, in fact I seem to recall I did see one, once, condescend to hold converse with a lowly top sergeant. But as to the Signal Corps girls—I fought the battle of cognac at Tours for eight months, so I know of what I speak. It is a fact that they passed a resolution among themselves to associate with none other than officers. Which affected me little, my time being taken up until 10 P. M. with certain French Mlles. And although I know of no such resolutions among the other branches of the service, I failed to see any American girls flocking around the cooks and K. P.'s.

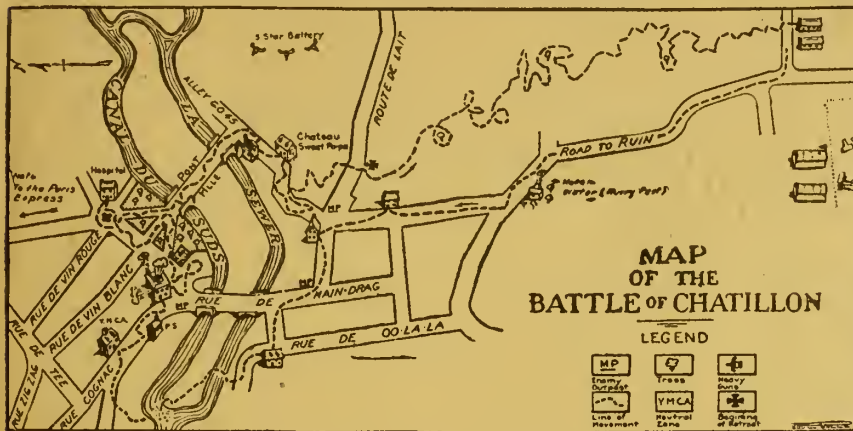
Although continually in the midst of these fair damsels, I was given to understand that two stripes weren't enough, so I didn't have the pleasure of their acquaintance.—J. R. T., Ex-Caporal, Fellows, Cal.

Is It a Record?

To the Editor: The Chemical Hose Company of Wayland, N. Y.—the town's fire department—sent nineteen of its twenty-two members into service during the World War. All but one came back. I wonder if any other fire department can match this record.—E. S. ALLEN, Wayland, N. Y.

THE LEGION LIBRARY

Through the medium of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, The American Legion expects to assemble a complete library covering the field of American activity of the Great War. It is intended ultimately to assemble this library in a room of its own, preferably at National Headquarters. Books received in the office of this magazine for inclusion in the library are listed on receipt, and in most cases noticed in reviews.



From "The Battle of Chatillon," history of the Second Corps Aeronautical School

THE WAR STORY OF C BATTERY, 103RD F. A. By Henry T. Samson and George C. Hull. Printed by the Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. Obtainable through H. T. Samson, 175 Thayer st., Providence, R. I.

BATTLE OF CHATILLON. History of the Second Corps Aeronautical School. Edited by C. L. Gustafson and J. K. Rancey. Printed by the Dean-Hicks Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., under the direction of D. B. Wurzburg, Robinson Road, Grand Rapids, Mich., through whom copies are available.

EVACUATION 14. AS SEEN FROM WITHIN. By Carolyn W. Clarke. Hudson Printing Co., Boston, Mass.

MILITARY MANPOWER. By Lincoln C. Andrews, with foreword by Robert M. Danford. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

103RD AMMUNITION TRAIN. A History and Roster. Compiled by Thomas F. DeLong. Published by 103rd Publishing Company, 429 Church st., Allentown, Pa.

U. S. OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE WORLD WAR. By William E. Moore and James C. Russell. Pictorial Bureau, Washington, D. C. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., distributors. Copies available through Eames-Luckett Corp., Dept. 18, 155 East Superior st., Chicago, Ill.

The War in Pictures

WHEN the famous Brady collection of Civil War photographs was made available to the public a few years ago, it is safe to say that up to that time few Americans knew that such a collection existed. No one who lived within one hundred miles of a newspaper could have made such a mistake about the World War. The camera preceded the communiqué. Photographs from the front reached America ahead of the casualty lists.

The result has been a permanent, indelible record of what America accomplished which we are perhaps inclined not to value at its true worth merely because the camera has become such a commonplace of our civilization. If our own Signal Corps pictures, however, instead of being available to anyone within reach of a mail box at fifteen cents a picture, were limited to one print each, and these were stuck up around the walls of the Capitol at Washington, promoters would organize excursions to see them and fill the trains, even at 3.6 cents a mile.

Happily such a pilgrimage is not necessary. Nor is the fifteen cents. For "U. S. Official Pictures of the World War," published by the Eames-Luckett Corporation, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, contains no less than 1700 reproductions of photographs. Even at the nominal Signal Corps price of fifteen cents, the collector eager for the actual photographs would have to pay \$255 to get all the 1700 in this book. In this

collection he has them both in handy form and in reproductions that are for the most part as satisfactory as the photographic prints themselves.

"U. S. Official Pictures of the World War" has been compiled by William E. Moore and James C. Russell, former captains. It aims to be, and is, a representative collection illustrating, in the words of Secretary Baker, "the magnitude and effectiveness of the American military effort." The pictures are arranged, where practicable, in chronological order, from the declaration of war on April 6, 1917, to General Pershing's visit to Congress on September 17, 1919. Between these two dates a lot happened—and much of it is pictured in this book.

The editors have performed their task well, a fact attested by the care taken with the captions. It is evident that in the case of some of these they have not been satisfied with the Signal Corps data, which often had to be meagre, and have taken the trouble to add information that makes the picture more significant.

The book contains some especially good pictures of real front-line action. A good action picture of real war—one in which the subjects and the photographer are alike in instant danger of being blown off the map—may very easily turn out to be a miserable dud so far as the man who has nothing to do but look at the finished picture is concerned. On the other hand, the zippy, hurrah-boys pictures that best fulfil the public's idea of the way a war ought to be fought are usually fakes or poses. This book takes special endeavor to distinguish between the two.

Thus, there is a very famous photograph of an advance supposedly made through gas, with one poor unmasked doughboy clutching wildly at his throat and going down for the count, which everyone who wasn't there assumes to be genuine, though the Signal Corps had no part in this deception. Still the picture is generally printed with a glowing caption intimating that Boche bayonets were tearing at the photographer's coat tails. The picture was really posed during an exhibition staged for the benefit of men who would some day have to face real gas, and it is so stated in the caption beneath it in this collection.

Every division, every phase of our uniformed war activity is at least touched on, and the proportion of pictures allotted to each is in most cases just, though the activities of the S. O. S. and the home cantonments might well have received greater attention.

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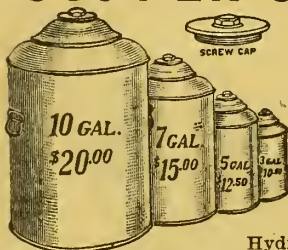
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who was formerly a gunner in the U. S. Navy and who later joined the Army as a First or Second Lieutenant. If George D. Stillson is living I would like to communicate with him in relation to a business proposition. If anyone has heard or knows that he is dead, this information will be of value to his heirs. Address reply by registered mail to L. P. MOUNT, 407 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



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THE chairwoman of the French War Brides' Club of Los Angeles, Cal., slammed the gavel as vigorously as she dared (the gavel being a teacup) and put an end to the babble of conversation.

"Mesdames," she began, "*nous sommes convenues cet après-midi*"—cries of "Off that stuff!"—"we have come together this afternoon to vote on the proposal of admitting two new members to our organization. If anyone present has any objections to accepting as duly qualified recruits to this outfit Mademoiselle France Marie Wilson and Monsieur Jack Elwood, Jr., let her say so now or forever after hold her peace."

Peace is maintained.

"I therefore declare the aforesaid Mademoiselle Wilson and Monsieur Elwood duly elected to membership in our honorable body."

Cries of "Wah! Wah!" from Monsieur Elwood, supposed to be an at-

tempt in French to express his keen appreciation at his election as the first male member. Scowls from Mademoiselle Wilson at Monsieur Elwood's obstreperousness.

"If there is no further business to come before the meeting," continues the chairwoman when order is restored, "let us adjourn for chow."

The five mademoiselles—that were who form the Los Angeles French War Brides' Club are, as shown in the accompanying photograph: Standing, Mrs. Jack Elwood (with Baby Jack), formerly Mlle. Blanche Deckukulaire of Lille; Mrs. Walter B. Matthews, formerly Mlle. Germaine Viallon of Paris; Mrs. Robert Allen, formerly Mlle. Helene Bernard of Paris; sitting, Mrs. L. C. Wilson (with Baby France Marie), formerly Mlle. Henriette Bergeyre of Bordeaux, and Mrs. Arthur Withrow, formerly Mlle. Maximillienne Barren of Marseilles.

THE PERPLEXING HOME SHORTAGE

(Continued from page 6)

of France, America might almost be called a very sparsely settled country.

You could tuck France away in Texas and have 53,238 square miles of the Lone Star State left over. Yet France has a population of forty-one million and Texas but four and a half millions.

There is Long Island, in the heart of the populous East. It is supposed to be pretty thickly populated, according to American standards. But when you delve into the actual figures you find that Long Island has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, and a population of 2,721,366. In other words, if the island were divided evenly between its inhabitants, every man, woman and child would have nearly a third of an acre to live on. There are 237,520 acres of Long Island land which are not developed, under cultivation or put to any use whatsoever.

But millions of people persist in clustering together in the cities, notwithstanding the great open spaces that are going a-begging for settlers. The cities attract by their lure of higher wages and their greater diversity of

amusement. Moreover, it seems a national characteristic of the American to love crowds. Wherefore, since the war, what with retarded building and a more pronounced movement toward the cities than ever, there has come to pass a widespread and constant stampede for living quarters.

Real estate was among the very last things that responded to the ballooning price wave during the hectic era of feverish prosperity just receding and following the entry of America as a co-belligerent with the Allies. But when real estate prices and rents did begin to climb the scale they beetled up on wings that took them far, almost out of all reach.

Knowing ones predict that realty values and rents will remain up in the air, too, long after butter has come down far enough to be spread on bread, and eggs are inexpensive enough to cook, and prices generally have returned to common-sense and common-people levels. It has always been thus following a war. History is merely repeating itself.

WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS IN STATE VETERAN BILLS

(Continued from page 14)

ing of foreign languages; designating July Fourth of each general election year as Citizenship Day, upon which all citizens who have arrived at the age of twenty-one during the two years preceding shall receive a citizenship certificate signed by the governor and other officials; making November 11 a state legal holiday; requiring an oath of allegiance from teachers and prohibiting disloyalty on the part of teachers; prohibiting the improper wearing of the emblems of The American Legion and of other patriotic societies.

The subjects of bills introduced in the New Hampshire legislature are: Assigning to the New Hampshire Department of The American Legion headquarters in the state house; exempting property of The American Legion from taxation; exempting disabled World War veterans from payment of the poll tax; extending provisions of the relief law to apply to World War veterans; providing burial expenses for World War veterans who die without funds.

Following the precedents established in California and Ohio, the twenty members of the Connecticut legislature who are Legionnaires have organized for the purpose of promoting beneficial legislation for World War veterans. A canvass of the legislature shows that of the members who were not in service, half had immediate relatives who were in the Army or Navy during the World War.

At present, the following bills are sponsored by the veterans' caucus: Exempting ex-service men and women from taxation; exempting widows, fathers, parents and other immediate relatives of World War veterans from taxation to the amount of \$1,000; exempting property of The American Legion, bequests, and the like from taxation; increasing the state relief fund for the benefit of dependent ex-service men;

making Armistice Day a legal holiday; opening the Norton Home for Civil War veterans to World War veterans; giving ex-service persons preference in employment through state employment agencies; granting use of state armories to posts of The American Legion; punishing fraudulent use of Legion insignia; relating to the discharge of veterans from public employment; providing a bonus of \$100 to every person who served in the World War from Connecticut.

In addition to measures before the Massachusetts legislature which have already been mentioned in these columns, there has recently been introduced in that state a bill to give World War veterans absolute preference in civil service appointments. It amends the existing preference law which gives the veteran preference merely in examination and certification. A home-stead bill has also been introduced, providing for state loans to veterans for the purchase of city, town and farm homes. The American Legion in Massachusetts is also backing a bill to make Thanksgiving Day and Armistice Day a joint holiday, to be observed on November 11.

Measures pending before the Arkansas legislature are as follows: Prohibiting the printing of newspapers in any but the English language, unless literal English translations accompany the text; for the publication of the records of Arkansas service men in the war; for the recording of ex-service men's discharge certificates by county recorders at a maximum fee of twenty-five cents; exempting physicians who served as medical officers in the World War from state medical examinations; requiring the teaching of American history and civil government in the schools; making English the basic language of all school instruction; dedication of the old state capitol as a war memorial building; construction of a state memorial in Vicksburg National Park; giving The American Legion free use of state armories; appropriations for state rifle matches.

THE TRUTHFUL MUNCHAUSEN

Tales of the Impossible That Really Happened

"It's the little things that count in the long run," as the mule-skinner remarked when he abandoned his charges for a trip to the desertifier. Truer words were never spoken. Even when the few people who know to-day what the Russian-Polish war was all about have forgotten completely, the memory of what the C. O. said that night he pounced on the crap game at 2 a.m. will remain a scarlet letter. That's what Munchausen is after—the dizzy little incidents that occurred in the well-known service. What happened to you? Tell it to the Munchausen Editor, THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—but make it short. A-a-all together, now:

You Never Did, Joe!—I heard of an enlisted man once who was tried by a summary court and acquitted.—LIL JOE, Denver, Colo.

This Way In!—We were getting our steenth exam for overseas service. I read P N R V in the eye test, but got stuck. The captain medico whispered, "Sure, you can get the rest—S T X Z."—G. D. W., Glendora, Cal.

You Missed a Lot!—While located at Verneuil, France, we never heard a rumor. When it was announced by our officers that we were going home it came like a bolt from the blue, as it was only nine months since the Armistice had been signed. And how could the cruel officers drag us away from the colonel we loved so much! That was the last straw. I for one have never recovered.—Jazz Bow, Philadelphia.

Conscience, Be Our Guide!—We had a man in our outfit whose name was accidentally dropped from the duty roster. After a couple of weeks he noticed he never got a detail, so he went to the top kick and asked that his name be put back where it belonged.—H. A. H., Los Angeles.

The Altruistic Lobey!—I knew a second loot in the Air Service who spent all his nightly winnings at crap buying chocolate for the detail duckers on a long hike.—W. A. GRAY, Yuma, Ariz.

One Aquatic Frog!—On June 7, 1918, I was on a water detail in Champillon, Aisne district. A French soldier lined up with us and filled his canteen with water.—ROGER L. MYERS, Knapp, Wis.

All Right. Name One!—Since coming out of the service, I have admitted privately to many friends that there are probably worse things to be in than the esteemed Army. (I was in the Navy, by the way.)—SQUID, New Haven, Conn.

Light on a Dark Subject!—In the early days of '17 at Camp Beauregard, La., we had reveille so early that right and left guides had to have lanterns so the top could see how to form the company. It was so dark that half the bunch couldn't find their way back to their tents until daylight, and during all this time not a single sarge even tried to miss reveille.—EDGAR B. PARKER, Conway, Ark.

Here's a Stretcher!—A caisson driver in the 47th Royal Boozeliers had a horse so strong he broke his traces every time a gun carriage stuck in an H. E. hole, so they outfitted him with rawhide traces. One rainy day after Bellicourt the caisson got stuck, but the driver just looked at the sky, where Old Sol was trying to get through, and sat down to wait. Pretty soon the sun came out, the rawhide shrunk, the horse set his feet squarely and the caisson snapped into place behind him. If you don't think rawhide will shrink this fast, try it.—A. W. R., Clarksdale, Miss.

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Send modified Navy Dress Shoe, on approval. I will pay \$5.49 and postage on arrival.

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Long Eakins Co., 243 High St., Springfield, Ohio

CARRYING ON

(Continued from page 12)

cliques" is contained in the membership drive literature of Douglas County Post of Omaha, Neb. It says: "The handful of men interested enough in the Legion to take time from their affairs to work for the Legion would look less like a clique if a few more of you would get out and work. A clique couldn't run the Legion. You try to do it once and see."

Dancing classes are held by Clair Harkey Post of Fort Scott, Kans., in addition to weekly dances in their hall.

Captured German cannon, machine guns and other war trophies were placed on exhibition by Harry E. Kern Post of Toledo, O., in a storeroom used as recruiting headquarters in the Lucas County membership drive. Three hundred new members were signed up by this Post alone during the first two weeks of the drive. Vernon McCune Post put up prizes of \$25, \$20 and a pair of shoes for the three men bringing in the most recruits.

Canine Veteran in Post

SOMETIMES, when a motion is made at a meeting of Seattle, Wash., Post, a hearty "Woof, woof!" is heard. This particular noise is Scrabo, a little black dog who sports an American Legion button in his collar, seconding the motion. Scrabo is owned by George Bundy, a member of the post, who saw service in the Spanish-American War and who enlisted in the Canadian army during the World War when his eighteen-year-old son, George Jr., signed up with the Dominion forces, "just to take care of the boy." Bundy and his son joined the post at the same time—last Christmas Eve.

Scrabo was picked up in the Ypres sector by Bundy and saw eighteen months' service there. When the time came to sail home, and the army rules forbidding mascots had to be evaded, Scrabo, who had been taught to "play dead" by Bundy, made the trip aboard ship, mute and undiscovered, in a kit bag.

Two long distance applications for membership recently appeared in the mail of the adjutant of Akron, O., Post. They came from the island of Ceylon in the Indian Ocean and were sent by a pair of ex-service men who had never joined the Legion while in this country. The applicants also wanted information on how to form a post in Ceylon.

Legionnaires of Amador Post of Jackson, Cal., have been discussing the advisability of erecting an open-air dance platform in the town, on which to give monthly dances during the summer. A number of Legion posts have put up similar platforms.

Another Legion outfit to tack up on its bulletin board a list of all eligible veterans in the vicinity for membership drive purposes is Hurley Lee Spicer Post, of Harrisonville, Mo. Every man on the post's list of veterans from the county will be asked to become a member either of the Harrisonville group or of a neighboring post.

A Tip for the Bashful

"HAVE you lost your voice, brother?" inquires the *Monahan Post News*, Sioux City, Iowa, of the post members. "Where are the hair-raising arguments which furnished the fireworks for Monahan Post last year? Surely there are some members in the post who have something they want talked over at the meetings. If you want to talk don't let anybody stop you. Plow right through when the main business of the meeting has been finished. Insist upon being heard. That is your divine privilege at American Legion meetings, whether anybody else likes it or not."

While Frank Prince, commander of Bandon (Ore.) Post, was in a hospital in Portland convalescing after a minor operation, he was far from finding himself among strangers. He was attended by a doctor

and a nurse who were both members of the Legion.

"You are hereby ordered to report dressed for action at the Second Annual Hard Times Dance given by The American Legion in commemoration of the date the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany," reads a recent "special order" of Harlem (Mont.) Post. "Passes from retreat to reveille will be issued for a buck and a half Chow call sounds at midnight."

Names Given to Dances

INSTEAD of numbering the dances on the programs at a recent dance of Edwin V. Evans Post, of the University of Colorado, Army, Navy and Marine slogans were adopted. The steps were listed as "Reville," "Hit the Deck," "Mess Call," "Leatherneck," "Bunk Fatigue," "Snap Out of It," "Retreat," "Gob," "Present Arms," "Fall In," "As You Were," "Tattoo," "Doughboy" and "Taps."

To put across its dance, Tioga Post of Philadelphia offered a number of cash prizes for selling the most tickets and pro-

DON'T LOSE THE RIGHT TO WEAR THAT BUTTON!!



IF YOU have already paid your 1921 dues, turn at once to some pleasanter page of this magazine, for there is stern work ahead, brothers.

If you haven't paid your dues, get a calendar and see how many days there are between now and February 28th. Then see how quickly you can find your post finance officer. On February 28th, National Headquarters will begin the task of striking from the membership rolls and from the subscription list of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY the names of all members who are delinquent in the payment of dues.

There is still a chance that your post finance officer may be able to remove your name from the list of delinquents he must forward—or to have it removed from the list before National Headquarters drops your name. Pay him at once. He may just be sitting down to dinner, but what's the difference? The payment of your dues was a matter of days or hours—now it's

A MATTER OF MINUTES

NOTE: Dues must be paid through posts. National Headquarters and THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY are forbidden to accept payment direct.

gram advertising. Ten dollars, five dollars and a year's membership in the Post were the rewards offered for disposing of tickets, and ten dollars, five dollars and two dollars and a half were the prizes for obtaining the most advertising. A safety razor was offered to every member who brought in a full-page advertisement.

The Legionnaires of Nashotah (Wis.) Theological Seminary Post have as their guests each week-end two disabled veterans from a neighboring Public Health Service Hospital. Two-thirds of the theological students at the seminary are ex-service men.

"Tell the ex-service men what the Post has to offer" is the membership drive slogan of Bennettsville (S. C.) Post.

To inform the public of the important work the Legion is doing, three-minute men from Captain Maxson Post of Cambridge, N. Y., speak each night at various gatherings. The Post recently played host at a banquet to the ex-service men of the vicinity at the close of which twelve new members signed up.

Surveys Street Conditions

HOW a Legion post can be of aid to the civic authorities in community betterment is shown by the action of the Committee on Public Welfare of Woodhaven (N. Y.) Post. This committee, working with local civic associations, made a survey of street conditions and turned in a report to the authorities. The Post's Americanization committee is launching a campaign to naturalize every alien in Woodhaven. American history, civics and English will be taught to foreigners in evening classes conducted by the Legion.

Professional artists appeared at the second annual entertainment and reception of Arthur Viens Post of New York City, which took the form of a variety show. The Post cleared \$1,800 toward its clubhouse fund.

Four brothers are on the membership rolls of James E. Welch Post of Boston, Mass. They are Abraham Gray, post commander, and Louis, James and Maurice Gray. Maurice served with five different divisions during the war.

BULLETINS FROM NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

PRESENT STATUS OF DESERTERS' LIST, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

SPECIAL NO. 5.

February 8, 1921.

The following information concerning men who evaded the registration or failed to report for duty thereafter has been prepared by the National Judge Advocate and is published for the information and guidance of all members of The American Legion:

"Attention is directed to members of The American Legion that many men are listed in the deserters' list of the Adjutant General's Office by reason of the fact that, subsequent to registration, they entered military service and did not advise their local board. After induction if the man did not report he was listed as a deserter.

"The work of clearing this list will be materially assisted if all men who are at all doubtful about their present status will write to the Adjutant General of the Army setting forth their full name, local board, residence at the time of registration and order number, if possible.

"Many other men were inducted in the service during the time of the influenza epidemic and died before reporting. The names of such men probably appear as deserters also.

"Any member of the Legion knowing of such person should so notify the Adjutant General with all possible information.

"Any individual or post of The American Legion suspecting a draft deserter or delinquent should notify the Adjutant General of the Army giving the full name of the suspected deserter or delinquent together with his residence at time of registration and order number if that can be obtained.

"Submitted by Robert A. Adams, National Judge Advocate."

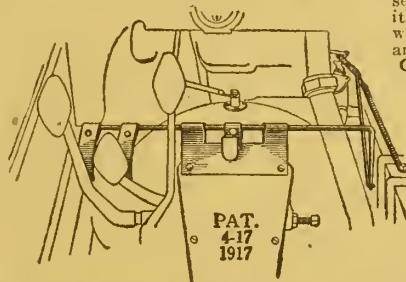
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LISTEN This is not a ready made fortune but it is the opportunity to secure the exclusive sales agency for this new invention. Don't take our word—get the proofs. Just be honest with yourself and investigate. Let the money you make talk from now on. Smashing records of success will show the way; Helton, Utah, sold six hundred in five weeks—profit \$1,800.00. Crist, N. Y., sold 23 first day—said would have sold more if he had had them—now averages more than 400 a month—profit \$1,200.00. McAllister, Ills., say, sold four first afternoon. He is now using 100 a week. These straight-from-the-shoulder-facts point the way. Hoover down in Ohio sold 29 one day, profit \$87.00. Benke, Mo., averages 200 a month. Campbell, Tenn., 1,000 a month. Crandall, Iowa, put on thirty sub-agents in one week. Dryden, Calif., sold 150 in ten days. Grace, Hawaii Island, 200 in two weeks. Teeters, Mich., first three dozen in ten days. We say you can make

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selling the Speederator. Best article to advertise itself you ever saw. Once on a car the driver will never let you take it off. Sales are made fast and furious. Boyer, Penna., made \$72 first day. Cook, N. Dak., 150 sold first two weeks. Cahan, Ariz., 72 in two weeks—\$216.00 clear. Join the ranks of successful men in this work.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY

Just show us that you mean business and are ready for business and we will show you how. But first, make us prove these facts. We have nothing to apologize for. The Speederator is a grand success—you can make money fast if you have the territory—so get busy now. Write to-day for the necessary information and see for yourself. Don't delay—plenty of good territory left—if you are a hustler you can have money in the bank in a few weeks. Just write—now—to

Free Book
Containing complete story of the origin and history of that wonderful instrument—the

**Easy to Play
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SAXOPHONE

This book tells you when to use Saxophone—singly, in quartettes, in sextettes, or in regular band; how to transpose cello parts in orchestra and many other things you would like to know.

You can learn to play the scale in one hour's practice, and soon be playing popular airs. You can double your income, your pleasure, and your popularity. Easy to pay by our easy payment plan.

MAKES AN IDEAL PRESENT
Good for free Saxophone book and catalog of every thing in True-Tone hand and orchestra instruments.

BUESCHER RAND INSTRUMENT CO.
654 Buescher Block, Elkhart, Ind.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE GIVEN

NEW MODEL

This genuine New Model American made Moving Picture machine with film—ALL GIVEN for selling 24 pkgs. Bluine at 15c. a pkg. Write for them. We send them postpaid. When sold return \$2.50 and we send machine, film and extra premium free of set of admission tickets to postage prepaid.

BLUINE MFG. CO.,
823 Mill St.
Concord Junction, Mass.

THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN

for selling 12 pkgs. Bluine at 15c. a pkg. Rifle first-class in every way. When sold return our \$1.80 and we will send rifle, all postage prepaid.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 630 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

Send for a Complete Catalogue of

MASONIC BOOKS

Jewelry and Goods

REDDING & CO.

Publishers and Manufacturers
Dept. A 200 Fifth Avenue, New York

REGARDING CIRCULATION AND EDITORIAL MATTERS

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Annual subscription price, \$2.00. Postage free in the United States, its dependencies and Mexico. Add 50 cents a year postage for Canada, and \$1.00 a year for all foreign countries. The subscription rate to members of The American Legion is \$1.00, payable as National dues through local posts only. Single copies, 10 cents. No subscriptions commenced with back issues.

SPECIAL OFFER: Women who are members of the auxiliaries of The American Legion posts may take advantage of that membership and subscribe to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY at special rates. Subscriptions in groups of 15 to 24 will be accepted at the rate of \$1.50 per year each. Subscriptions in groups of 25 or more will be accepted at the rate of \$1.00 per year each. No subscriptions in groups will be accepted for less than one year. No subscriptions will be accepted at these special rates in groups of less than 15. The subscriptions should be sent, accompanied by remittance, direct to THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Members of the Legion who wish to have their addresses changed should use the form shown below, addressing it to Circulation Department, AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY, 627 West 43d Street, New York City. At least two weeks is necessary for a change of address to become effective.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 627 West 43d Street, New York City. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY is always glad to consider articles, jokes and cartoons, and to receive letters and suggestions from its readers. Manuscript should be accompanied by postage and an addressed envelope for return, if unaccepted.

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21 Jewel

The Burlington



THE masterpiece of watch manufacture—adjusted to position, temperature and isochronism. Sent to you on approval. You are under no obligation to buy. This is the only way a Burlington is sold. A 21-Jewel watch sold to you at a price less than one-half that of other high-grade watches. Compare price with that of any other high-grade watch and you will better realize how very low our price is.

Send No Money

Send for the most complete watch book ever produced. Your choice of the latest designs in watch cases. Any watch you select will be sent to you for free examination. Write for Watch Book Today.

BURLINGTON WATCH CO., Dept. 4052
19th St. & Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Address: 338 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

WANT TO BE A SALESMAN?

We can train men without selling experience to become salesmen. Schooling given at Home Office, in district offices (in big cities) and by correspondence. New products. Good earnings. Promotion to worthy men. Openings near your home. Qualifications: A-No. 1 references, enthusiasm, energy. Minimum age 25. Write direct to GEORGE W. LEE, Sales Manager, Todd Protectograph Co., Rochester, N. Y.

\$1500 Secures 165 A. With 3 Horses, 11 Cows and

Calves, poultry, hogs, hay, corn, oats, beans, potatoes, wagons, harnesses, machinery, etc.; 800 sugar maples, 2000 cords wood; 8-room house, barn; aged owner's low price \$4500 includes all, easy payments. Details page 12 FREE Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains. 33 States.

STROUT AGENCY,
150 P. B. Nassau St., New York City

Billiard Tables

For Immediate Delivery

Large selection highest quality "Pik" Billiard Tables. Wood or Steel. Also all fixtures and profitable sidelines. Lowest Prices. Estimates furnished. Write for full catalog 6904.

ALBERT PICK COMPANY
208 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.



Post Stationery

Hammermill Bond, Printing in Blue, Emblem in Blue and Bronze. 500 letterheads (8 1/2 x 11) or envelopes, postpaid, \$4.50; 1000 double-sheet stationery for Club Room and welfare use, size when folded, 6 3/4 x 5 1/2, \$7.25, postpaid. Other quantities or printing one color at corresponding prices. All kinds of printing. Send money order or check.

VICTORY PRESS, CLINTON, IOWA

WANTED FOR CASH

Your Old Serge or Whipcord Army Uniform

Must be in fair condition

Write for particulars before shipping C. O. D.
P. O. Box 392, G. P. O. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Handsome Given Wrist Watch

Guaranteed time keeper
GIVEN for selling only
40 packs vegetable seeds
at 10c per large pack.
Easily sold—EARN BIG
MONEY or premiums. Get
sample lot TO-DAY. Send
no money. We trust you till
seeds are sold.

AMERICAN SEED COMPANY
Lancaster, Pa.
Box 82



A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 7)

notice issued by the commandant of the prison stating that the officers who were prisoners of war were to be permitted to visit the city without guard and were to be shown every courtesy and consideration. The residents of the city were obviously anxious, when we were out on our walks, to make a favorable impression.

On November 25th we were told we were to leave the next morning at 3 A. M. At that hour we were awakened, and at 4:30 the German guard was formed to honor our departure. The commandant made the following speech:

"Sooner than you expected, your day of liberation has arrived. In a short time you will be back again with your own dear people in America. Tell them that the German people has no more grievance against them. Germany does not consider itself as conquered but as conquering, as you can see by the troops coming back from the front, because it has now its own liberty.

"Now it is your turn to give the German people a just peace in the peace terms which will give them liberty, to live justly and peacefully with the world at large, and which will leave us no more hate again to disturb the peace of the world.

"The new Germany has the desire to live in perfect peace with its recent thirty enemies, but in the same manner claims an honorable peace which will give her the possibility to live as promised by President Wilson.

"Again, happy returns home."

The guard then escorted us to the railroad station, where we boarded first-class carriages. We pulled out at 5:25 A. M. We expected to be sent through to France, but were stopped at the German section of Konstanz, partly in Germany and partly in Switzerland, where we were kept three days.

We spent Thanksgiving Day at this place and were taken through the town by a German officer named Petersen, who was of Danish origin and a resident of Schleswig-Holstein. He pointed out the principal spots of interest, including the place where Zeppelins were manufactured. He also told us that about eighty Allied prisoners had met their death trying to swim across the Rhine at this point. Most of them, he said, had been drowned by the dogs which had been trained to swim after escaping prisoners and keep their heads under water. The dogs were also used to search freight cars, he claimed, as oftentimes prisoners hid in the coal and only the dogs could smell them out.

Our Thanksgiving dinner at Konstanz consisted of sauerkraut, bologna, black bread and substitute coffee.

We had arrived at Konstanz on November 26th, and left on the 29th. We crossed the border, passing the wire and guards at the frontier at 9:10 A. M. This was the most thrilling moment in my whole life. As one officer on the train expressed himself, "I thought I had been through experiences which thrilled, but this is what Briggs would call 'one in a lifetime.'" He said he had been through the war, been captured, had graduated from West Point and been married, but this eclipsed them all.

The ovation throughout Switzerland

was tremendous. Before we were two hundred yards over the German line, red, white and blue flags were floating from many windows of the train. Where they ever came from I do not know, but there they were. Old Glory never looked more wonderful than it did then.

Our first stop was Zurich, which we had heard was pro-German. If it was, all the pro-Ally part must have been at the station, for we got a splendid reception, and the Swiss Red Cross fed us. Our next stop was Berne, where we were met by the representatives of the American Red Cross, who had been feeding us and supplying us with clothes and other necessities. Here they gave us packages containing food, fruit, cigarettes and chocolate. The Y. M. C. A. gave us a small cretonne bag containing a diary, chocolates, cigarettes and two apples.

There were many Americans at Berne. One pretty girl asked if there was anyone on the train from Virginia, and at least two hundred of the two hundred and twenty-five officers immediately claimed the Old Dominion.

We got a big welcome and send-off at Lauzanne and also at Geneva, and were greeted throughout the journey with cries of "Viva la Amérique." We arrived at Bellegard, France, in the French Alps and were met there by the American Red Cross train which contained bunks. We stayed here all night, sleeping in the train. The mayor of the town, accompanied by all the women of the place, came with baskets of champagne and tendered us a reception.

Captains Safford and House sent word to me at this place that they had succeeded in getting back into France and had immediately communicated with A. E. F. Headquarters to obtain our early release. Here, too, I met Colonel William A. Taylor, who was in command of the 106th Infantry at the time I was captured, and one of the finest officers it has ever been my privilege to meet, and one of the bravest and most inspiring of leaders. He had been with the regiment through all its fights, but was assigned to another unit just before the signing of the Armistice. He told me at this meeting that for a long time he had believed Captain Callahan and myself had been killed, but could not find our bodies, and that he had turned over the bodies of two hundred Americans on the battlefield on the Knoll endeavoring to locate us.

We left that night for Allerey, France, where we were taken to the hospital and quarantined. From this hospital I was returned to my Division, to find that I was the only officer in my battalion who was in the line on the day I was captured who was not killed on that day. Captain Blaisdell, who was in command of the battalion, had been killed two days after I was captured. My company, holding out upon the Knoll, had greatly contributed to the success of the breaking of the Hindenburg Line.

I also found that I weighed 154 pounds, having lost 28 pounds during my incarceration.

THE END.

CONCENTRATING OUR BARRAGE

The coupons and letters you have been sending to us from these advertising talks have helped us greatly in convincing some "Doubting Thomases" of the interest you take in the success of your WEEKLY.

You may have thought, perhaps, "What difference will my letter, my coupon, make?"

Remember "Little drops of water—little grains of sand."

They have been directly responsible for helping us close several good advertising contracts—

The Alexander Hamilton Institute was one. (Do you remember their page ad in the issue of September 24?)

And A. G. Spalding & Bros. was another (see issue of July 16).

And you've seen recently what you did relative to the Genesee Pure Food Co.—

But—there has been one fault with our coupon barrage in the past—

It's been too scattered—

Just like artillery spreading its fire over the whole countryside instead of concentrating on a vital point.

We've had a great many coupons and letters mentioning a great many advertisers, and a great many products—from pins to automobiles.

The volume so far for any particular product—or for any particular advertiser—has not been great enough to be effective—to convince him if he has been a doubter—

So we want to concentrate our barrage on one vital spot at a time—

And here's how we'll do it.

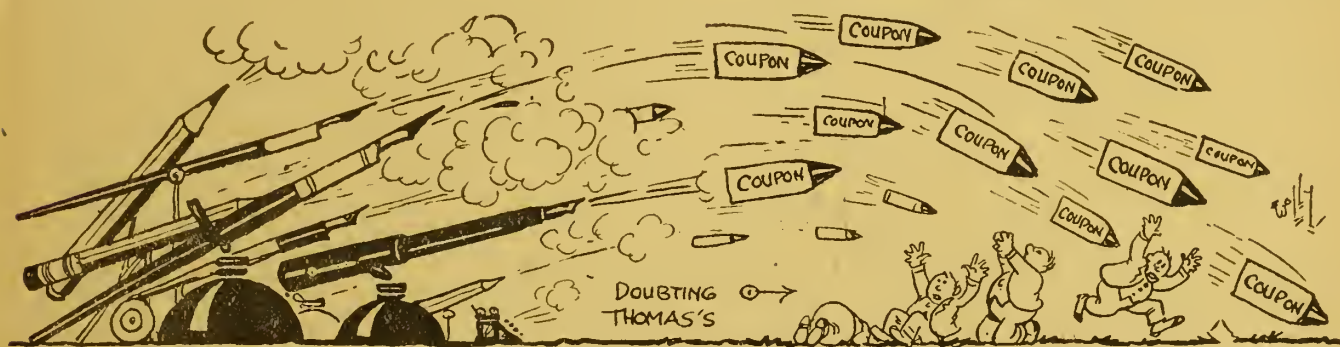
We'll take up each week—one specific industry—or product—and concentrate our fire on it—

In this way, we believe we'll get what we want.

And we'll promise you in advance that if you'll all get behind us with the whole-hearted support that we know you can give, that we'll show you a magazine with forty pages of advertising a week instead of eight.

It's all up to you.

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d St., New York



Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's re-when you write—"I saw your ad. in our same thing to the salesman or dealer from

AUTO ACCESSORIES	
V The Electric Storage Battery Co.	21
The Perrin Metal Parts Co.	
AUTO TRUCKS	
VV The Autocar Company	
BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS	
American Pub. Co.	
P. F. Collier & Son Co.	
Nelson Doubleday, Inc.	Back cover
Eames-Luckett Corp.	
V Pathfinder Pub. Co.	
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	
American Products Co.	
Blaine Mfg. Co.	21
V Bush Motor Co.	
V Comer Mfg. Co. (The)	
International Magazine Co.	17
Long Eakins Co.	20
Standard Food and Fur Association	22
Strout Farm Agency	
VV Thomas Mfg. Co.	16
Todd Protectograph	22
FOOD PRODUCTS	
The Genesee Pure Food Co.	
The Welch Grape Juice Co.	
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS	
V Hariman Furniture & Carpet Co.	
INSURANCE	
Insurance Co. of North America	
JEWELRY	
Burlington Watch Co.	22
Elgin Supply Co.	
V K. K. Grouse Co.	
Harris Gear Co.	
Redding & Co.	21
V Santa Fe Watch Co.	17
V L. W. Sweet, Inc.	
MEDICINAL	
Sloan's Liniment	

"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

MEN'S WEAR	
Boston Mail Order House	20
The Cap Crafters Co.	
Civilian Army & Navy Shoe Co.	18
East Boston Mail Order House	
VV George Frost Co.	
Howlett & Hockmeyer Co.	
Knickerbocker Tailoring Co.	
VV Lockhart Spiral Puttees, Inc.	
The One Shoe Co.	
Park Tailoring Co.	19
Ed. V. Price & Co.	
Reliable Mail Order Co.	
V U. S. National Munson Army Shoe Co., Inc.	
Warewell Co.	
MISCELLANEOUS	
American Seed Co.	22
T. S. Denison & Co.	
G. P. O. Box 392, N. Y.	22
Albert Pick & Co.	22
Royal Sales Co.	
Smith Typewriter Sales Co.	
Standard Metal Works	18
George D. Stillison	18
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	
Buescher Band Instrument Co.	21
V C. G. Conn, Ltd.	
PATENT ATTORNEYS	
VV Lacey & Lacey	

of Advertisers

procure. And tell them so by saying, AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY." Or tell the whom you buy their products.

PHONOGRAPHS	
Larkin Co., Inc.	
SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION	
V Benjamin N. Bogue	
V Chicago Engineering Works	
First Hawaiian Conservatory of Music, Inc.	19
VV Franklin Institute	
Alexander Hamilton Institute	20
Illinois College of Photography	
V Independent Corporation	
V International Accountants Society, Inc.	
V International Correspondence Schools	
La Salle Extension University	
Landon School	
V N. Y. Institute of Photography	19
VV William Chandler Peck	
Pelton Publishing Co.	
V Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music	
V Rahe School	18
V Standard Business Training Institute	
V Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation	20
F. W. Tamblin	
University of Applied Science	
Wolfe's Modern Dance Studio	18
SMOKERS' NEEDS	
American Tobacco Co.	Inside front cover
V General Cigar Co., Inc.	
VV Girard Cigar	19
Murad Cigarettes	
SPORTS AND RECREATION	
Harley-Davidson Motor Co.	
Kennebec Boat & Canoe Co.	20
V Mead Cycle Co.	17
Old Town Canoe Co.	
STATIONERY	
V Eaton, Crane, & Pike Co.	22
Victory Press	
TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	
V American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	
TOILET NECESSITIES	
VV The Cudahy Packing Co.	16

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO STRIPES ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch.)

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

Has This Ever Happened to You?

If you were a guest at dinner and you overturned a cup of coffee, what would you do? What would you say? Would you turn to the hostess and say "I beg pardon"? Would you offer your apologies to the entire company? Would you ignore the incident completely? Which is the correct thing to do?

To be able to do and say the right thing at the right time is the badge of culture, and the man or woman who has that power is indeed an individual of polish and poise.

What Do You Know About Introductions?

To establish an immediate and friendly understanding between two people who have never met before, to make the conversation flow more smoothly and pleasantly, to create an agreeable, harmonious atmosphere—that is the purpose of the *introduction*. A correct, courteous conversation-making introduction is an art itself, and reflects refinement and culture on the person who is the medium.

How do YOU introduce two people? Do your introductions create a pleasant, easy atmosphere, or one that is uncomfortably strained?

Try this simple test and see what you really know about the art of introduction:

Mrs. Brown and Miss Smith have met at your home for the first time. Would you say, *Mrs. Brown, meet Miss Smith*, or *Miss Smith, meet Mrs. Brown*? Would you say, *Miss Smith, let me make you acquainted with Mrs. Brown*?

If Mr. Blank happened to drop in for a little chat, how would you present him to the ladies: to both at once, or to each one individually? And how would you present Bobby, who comes running in from school; *Bobby, this is Mr. Blank*, or *Mr. Blank, this is Bobby*, or would you use the *I want you to meet* method? Do you ever say, *I take pleasure in introducing*? Is it right or wrong?

How do you introduce a sweetheart to your relatives for the first time? How do you introduce her or him to your friends?

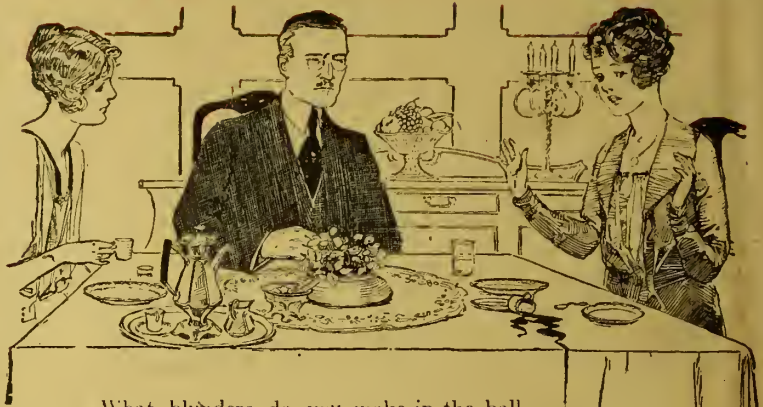
On the other hand, if you are being introduced, how do you acknowledge it? Do you use any of these expressions: "*Pleased to know you*," "*Delighted*," "*How do you do*?" Does a gentleman rise upon being introduced to a lady? Does the lady rise? Is it correct for the lady and gentleman to shake hands?

The difference between the right and wrong thing in introducing is the difference between culture and coarseness.

The man who would be polished, impressive, and the woman who covets the wonderful gift of charm must cultivate the art of introduction.

Etiquette at the Dance

The ball-room should always be a center of culture and grace. To commit a breach of etiquette at the dance is to condemn yourself as a hopeless vulgarian. But alas! how many blunders are made by people who really believe that they are following the conventions of society to the highest letter of its law!



What blunders do you make in the ball-room? These questions may help you discover them.

Does etiquette allow a woman to ask for a dance? May she refuse to dance without a reason? What is the proper thing for a young girl to do if she is not asked to dance? What is a polite and courteous way of refusing a dance? How many times may a girl dance with the same partner without breaking the rules of etiquette? Is it correct to wander away from the ball-room with a fiancé?

According to etiquette's laws is it necessary for a gentleman to dispose of his partner to someone else before he asks another lady for a dance? How shall he ask a lady to dance? Which are the correct forms and which the incorrect? How shall he dispose of the lady after the dance if he must return to the lady he has escorted? What is the right dancing position for the gentleman? For the lady? What style of dress is correct to wear at a dance?

There is perhaps no better place to display the culture and finesse of your breeding than the ball-room, resplendent with the gay gowns of women and enchanting with the ease and gracefulness of dancing couples. Here the gallantry of true gentlemen and the grace and delicacy of cultured women asserts itself. Here you can distinguish yourself either as a person of culture or a person of boorishness.

When Wedding Bells Ring Out

etiquette again comes to the fore. What is the right dress for the bride to wear? How shall the invitations be worded? When shall the groom give his farewell bachelor dinner? How shall congratulations be extended? And after the wedding there are cards of thanks and cards of invitation to be sent. The wedding breakfast must be arranged and perhaps a honeymoon trip must be planned. Suffice to say that the bride and bridegroom will find invaluable aid in the "Encyclopedia of Etiquette."

Encyclopedia of Etiquette

In Two Comprehensive Volumes

In the most minute details of daily life, in the hours of prosperity and adversity alike, at all times, there is the omnipresent need of holding one's self in hand, of impressing by one's culture and breeding, of *doing the right thing*. Culture is, after all, one of the fine arts. To excel in music or painting, the price is vigilance, study and incessant effort; to be cultured, polished, the price is conscientious effort and study.

"Clothes may make the man," but whether you are clothed in rags or silks your culture cannot be hidden. For he who is polite, refined and well bred wears a gorgeous robe endowed with the fine embroidery of honor and respect. Not even rags can cover it.

The world is a harsh judge, but it is just. It will not tolerate the man who makes blunders at the dinner table. It will not tolerate the woman who breaks the conventions of society at the dance. It will not tolerate the illiterate in the Art of Etiquette.

"Encyclopedia of Etiquette" is excellent in quality, comprehensive in proportions, rich in illustrations. It comes to you as a guide, a revelation toward better etiquette. It dispels lingering doubts, corrects blunders, teaches you the *right thing to do*. It is a book that will last. You will preserve it, to refer again and again to its invaluable aid toward culture and refinement.

New Chapters on Foreign Countries

Two new and interesting chapters have been added to the original edition of the "Encyclopedia of Etiquette." They are "The Etiquette of Travel" and "The Etiquette in Foreign Countries." The woman who is traveling alone must be extremely circumspect in her conduct. The conventions of etiquette must be strictly observed. The man who is escorting a woman abroad must not subject her to embarrassment by blunders in etiquette. Tips, dress, calling cards, correspondence, addressing royalty and addressing clergy abroad are discussed and the dinner etiquette in France, England,

and Germany is disclosed. The two chapters are brimful of hints and pointers to the man or woman who travels.

SEND NO MONEY

This is the first time that a complete and intensive two-volume set of the "Encyclopedia of Etiquette" has been offered. The edition will go quickly. Don't delay—send for your set NOW before you forget.

The coupon below entitles you to 5 days' FREE examination of the 2-volume set of the "Encyclopedia of Etiquette." At the end of that time, if you decide that you want to keep it, simply send us \$3.50 in full payment—and the set is yours. Or, if for any reason you are not satisfied, return it to us and you won't be out a cent. You owe it to yourself and to the children in your home to have a set of the "Encyclopedia of Etiquette" in your library. This opportunity may never come again. Send for the set to-day and surprise your friends with your knowledge of the correct thing to do, say, write, and wear at all times.

Just mail the coupon—don't send any money. Nelson Doubleday, Inc., Dept. 362, Oyster Bay, New York

Free Examination Coupon

NELSON DOUBLEDAY, Inc.

Dept. 362, Oyster Bay, New York

Gentlemen:

You may send me the complete two-volume set of the "Encyclopedia of Etiquette." After 5 days I either will return the books or send you \$3.50 in full payment. This places me under no obligation.

Name.....

Address.....